THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

OCTOBER 12.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Iowa—The Candidates, and Their Prospects, as Indicated by the Votes of Previous Years.

On Tuesday next, October 12, occur the annual elections in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Iowa.

PENNSYLVANIA.

In this State a Governor and Associate Judge of the Supreme Court are to be elected at large, and several State Senators, a full delegation to the State House of Representatives, and sundry county and city officers.

The Candidates at Large.

as everybody already knows, are the following:—

Republican. *Democratic.*

FOR GOVERNOR.

General John W. Geary. Hon. Asa Packer.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Hon. H. W. Williams, LL.D. Hon. C. L. Pershing.

The Vote of the State.

As an indication of the possible result of the vote on the State ticket, we present the following table, which gives the vote of the State during the past eight years:—

Year.	*Office.*	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Maj.*	*Total.*
1860	Governor	262,403	230,239	32,164R	492,642
1860	President	268,030	208,412	56,618R	475,412
1862	Aud.-Gen.	215,616	219,140	6,524D	434,756
1863	Governor	269,496	254,171	15,325R	523,667
1864	President	296,391	276,316	20,075R	572,707
1865	Aud.-Gen.	238,400	215,740	22,660R	454,140
1866	Governor	307,274	290,096	17,178R	597,370
1867	Sup. Judge	266,824	267,746	922D	534,570
1868	Aud.-Gen.	331,416	321,739	9,677R	653,155
1868	President	342,280	313,382	28,898R	655,662

As a Governor of the State is to be elected, it will be interesting to glance at the gubernatorial candidates, and the votes polled by them during a longer period than that embraced in the above table, as follows:—

1841.—John Banks (Whig)		113,573
	David R. Porter (Democrat)	136,576
	Democratic majority	23,003
	Total vote	250,149
1844.—Joseph Markle (Whig)		156,562
	F. R. Shunk (Democrat)	160,759
	Democratic majority	4,197
	Total vote	317,321
1847.—James Irwin (Whig)		128,148
	E. C. Reigart (N. American)	11,247
	F. J. Lamoyne (Abolitionist)	1,861
		141,256
	F. R. Shunk (Democrat)	146,081
	Democratic majority	4,825
	Total vote	287,337
1848.—Johnston (Whig)		168,523
	Longstreth (Democrat)	168,221
	Whig majority	302
	Total vote	336,744
1851.—William F. Johnston (Whig)		178,034
	William Bigler (Democrat)	186,499
	Democratic majority	8,465
	Total vote	364,533
1854.—James Pollock (Whig)		204,008
	William Bigler (Democrat)	167,001
	Whig majority	37,007
	Total vote	371,009
1857.—David Wilmot (Repub.)		146,136
	Isaac Hazlehurst (N. A.)	28,132
		176,268
	William F. Packer (Democrat)	188,887
	Democratic majority	14,619
	Total vote	363,155
1860.—Andrew G. Curtin (Republican)		262,403
	Henry D. Foster (Democrat)	230,239
	Republican majority	32,164
	Total vote	492,642
1863.—Andrew G. Curtin (Republican)		269,496
	George W. Woodward (Democrat)	254,171
	Republican majority	15,325
	Total vote	523,667
1866.—John W. Geary (Republican)		307,274
	Hiester Clymer (Democrat)	290,091
	Republican majority	17,173
	Total vote	597,370

The State Legislature.

The State Senate consists of thirty-three members, elected for three years, so that eleven members of this body retire annually. Of the eleven Senators who retired at the close of the session of last winter, seven were Republicans and four were Democrats. One Senator has also resigned, so that twelve new members are to be elected on Tuesday next. The rival candidates in this city and vicinity are as follows:—

Republican. *Democratic.*

PHILADELPHIA (FIRST DISTRICT).

William W. Watt. Alexander J. Diamond.

CHESTER, DELAWARE, AND MONTGOMERY.

H. Jones Brooke. Owen Jones.

LANCASTER.

Esaias Billingfelt, Michael Malone,
John B. Warfel. W. H. Eagle.

The members of the House of Representatives are elected for one year only, and consequently none hold over. The following are the candidates in Philadelphia and vicinity:—

PHILADELPHIA.

Republican.	*Democratic.*
Dist.	
1. L. B. Thomas,	Samuel Goodall,
2. George Maxwell,	George McGowan,
——— ——,	Wm. Gillingham.
3. ——— ——,	Samuel Josephs.
4. William Elliott,	Lewis W. Govett.
——— Joseph Bready,	——— ——,
5. Jos. E. McCammon,	Edward G. Carlin.
——— ——,	John I Rogers.
6. Robert Graham,	John F. Mooney.
7. Robert Johnston,	John H. Sloan.
8. James V. Stokes,	Henry G. Freeman, Jr.
Manass as Beitler,	——— ——,
9. James Berry,	Samuel D. Dailey.
10. Elisha W. Davis,	Thomas J. Oram.
11. William M. Bunn,	Charles S. Gray.
——— ——,	Henry Whan.
12. Alexander Adaire,	Daniel Foster.
13. Joseph A. Geisz,	Michael Mullen.
——— ——,	John Forsyth.
14. John Cloud,	Robert Knox Miller.
15. Adam Allbright,	Francis A. Chadwick.
16. Marshall C. Hong,	Robert Wilde.
17. Watson Comly,	Charles J. Hetrick.
18. James Miller,	Samuel Laverty.

DELAWARE.

Thomas V. Cooper,	Perciphor Baker.

CHESTER.

James C. Roberts,	Jones McClees.
Joseph C. Keech,	John Todd,
Abel Darlington,	Isaac N. Pierson.

MONTGOMERY.

Samuel H. Bush,	James Eschbach.
D. Webb Davis,	John J. C. Harvey.

BUCKS.

James Stinson,	Joshua Beans.
Hiram A. Williams,	E. C. McKinstry.

BERKS.

Jeremiah S. Trexler,	Henry Brobst.
Charles Melcher,	A. T. C. Keffer.
John S. Tryon,	H. H. Swartz.

LANCASTER.

Abraham Godshalk,	Joseph M. Watts.
Adam C. Reinoehl,	John Knobb
E. B. Herr,	George F. Schultz.
John E. Wiley,	Jacob S. Baker.

The political status of the last Legislature was as follows:—

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	18	62	80
Democrats	15	38	53
Republican maj.	3	24	27

As an indication of the political complexion of each of the Legislative districts, in the city of Philadelphia, we give the result of the election of last year in comparison with that of the previous year. The votes for Auditor-General in the different wards comprised in the First Senatorial district at the October election in 1868, and for Judge of the Supreme Court at the October election of the previous year, were as follows:—

Ward.	1867. *Rep.*	1867. *Dem.*	1868. *Rep.*	1868. *Dem.*
1	2,002	1,778	2,408	2,109
2	2,003	3,095	2,545	3,549
3	1,148	2,081	1,332	2,499
4	872	2,401	1,134	2,852
7	2,185	1,827	2,698	2,126
8	1,475	1,483	1,695	1,629
26	2,477	1,826	3,252	2,354
	12,192	14,491	14,964	17,118
		12,192		14,964
Dem. maj.		2,299		2,154

The votes for members of the House of Representatives in each district, in the years 1867 and 1868, were as follows:—

District.	1867. *Rep.*	1867. *Dem.*	1867. *Maj.*	1868. *Rep.*	1868. *Dem.*	1868. *Maj.*
1	3555	3262	293R	4554	3850	704R
2	2364	2892	528D	2750	3442	692D
3	2081	4874	2793D	2570	6020	3450D
4	3009	2160	849R	3706	2698	1008R
5	2220	2738	448D	2556	3146	590D
6	2241	2160	81R	2537	2418	119R
7	2765	2288	477R	3328	2534	794R
8	3421	2267	1154R	3845	2953	992R
9	1746	3069	1323D	2136	3687	1551D
10	3200	2573	627R	3589	3130	459R
11	2659	2819	160D	3044	2944	100R
12	3001	2613	388R	3746	3164	582R
13	1541	2957	1416D	1989	3614	1625D
14	3189	3035	154R	4009	3563	446R
15	3589	3220	319R	4710	3949	761R
16	2960	2319	631R	3676	2580	1096R
17	2938	2569	369R	3551	3050	
18	3089	3211	122D	3927	3759	

PHILADELPHIA.

The City Tickets.

In the city of Philadelphia six officers at large are to be elected, the rival candidates being as follows:—

FOR CITY TREASURER.

Republican—Joseph F. Marcer.
Democratic—Colonel William C. Patterson.
Temperance—Robert England.

FOR CITY COMMISSIONER.

Republican—Thomas M. Locke.
Democratic—Major John R. Coxe.
Temperance—Thomas Finley.

FOR RECORDER OF DEEDS.

Republican—John A. Houseman.
Democratic—John G. Brenner.
Temperance—George S. Ferguson.

FOR PROTHONOTARY OF THE DISTRICT COURT.

Republican—Captain William K. Hopkins.
Democratic—Washington J. Jackson.
Temperance—William C. Claghorn.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

Republican—Thomas Ashton.
Democratic—David W. Sellars.
Temperance—I. Newton Peirce.

FOR CORONER.

Republican—William Taylor.
Democratic—Joseph M. Reichard.
Temperance—George Gabel.

The Vote of the City.

Below we give the vote of the city by wards, at the October and November elections of last year, the vote at the October election for Mayor being that as officially declared by the Return Judges, without the corrections which will be made by the Court of Common Pleas when the contests are decided, and that at the November election having been corrected by the Return Judges themselves, as indicated.

The vote for Mayor in October, 1868, was as follows:—

Wards.	*Tyndale, Rep.*	*Fox, Dem.*	*Republican majorities.*	*Democratic majorities.*
1	2383	2133	250	....
2	2514	3575	....	1061
3	1326	2491	....	1165
4	1129	2866	....	1737
5	1139	2231	....	1092
6	1096	1718	....	622
7	2576	2151	425	....
8	1673	1651	22	....
9	1950	1834	116	....
10	2776	1796	980	....
11	1085	2070	....	985
12	1424	1773	....	349
13	2249	1924	325	....
14	2616	1994	622	....
15	4154	3523	631	....
16	1840	2168	....	328
17	1496	2784	....	1288
18	3126	2289	837	....
19	3423	3092	331	....
20	4753	4531	222	....
21	1513	1196	317	....
22	2545	1690	855	....
23	2256	1783	473	....
24	2071	2039	32	....
25	1267	1928	....	661
26	3223	2372	851	....
27	1178	1049	129	....
28	898	866	32	....
Totals	59,679	61,517		
		59,679		
Majority for Fox, D.		1,838		
Aggregate		121,196		

The vote for Auditor-General in October, and for President in November, 1868, was as follows:—

Wards.	*Auditor-General, October, 1868.* *Hartranft, Rep.*	*Boyle, Dem.*	*Majority.*	*President, November, 1868.* *Total Vote.*	*Grant, Rep., for Grant.*	*Seymour, Dem., for Seymour.*	*Majority.*
1	2408	2109	299R	4322	2425	1897	528R
2	2545	3549	1004D	6071	2599	3472	873D
3	1332	2499	1167D	3081	1177	1903	727D
4	1134	2852	1718D	3430	889	1541	652D
5	1143	2230	1087D	3272	1155	2117	962D
6	1116	1701	585D	2716	1107	1609	502D
7	2598	2126	472R	4566	2663	1902	760R
8	1695	1629	66R	3247	1740	1507	233R
9	1973	1822	151R	3642	1978	1669	304R
10	2838	1746	1092R	4587	2960	1577	1383R
11	1109	2971	971D	3028	1067	1931	966D
12	1459	1739	280D	3060	1535	1628	1093
13	2310	1876	434R	4041	2348	1693	655R
14	2647	1953	694R	4474	2699	1775	924R
15	4333	3443	890R	7754	4531	3228	1303R
16	1866	2143	277D	3820	1853	1977	124D
17	1820	2760	1240D	4391	1465	2866	1401D
18	3172	2258	914R	5227	3139	2038	1151R
19	3472	3080	392R	6318	3482	2836	646R
20	4828	4451	377R	9127	4971	4156	815R
21	1542	1172	370R	2628	1585	1069	490R
22	2572	1674	898R	3973	2585	1488	1097R
23	2274	1767	507R	3966	2284	1682	602R
24	2090	2013	86R	4017	2122	1895	227R
25	1281	1919	638D	3111	1274	1837	563D
26	3252	2354	898R	5458	3277	2161	1116R
27	1206	1024	182R	2163	1211	952	259R
28	918	848	70R	1688	915	773	142R
Total	60663	60808		116158	60985	55173	
		60633			55173		
Maj.		175			5812		
Agg		121441			116158		

†Seventh division rejected.

‡Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth divisions rejected.

The following is the total vote of the city since 1860:—

Year.	*Office.*	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Maj.*	*Total.*
1860	President	29,223	*38,024	1,119R	77,247
1862	Auditor-General	36,124	33,323	2,801R	69,447
1863	Governor	44,274	37,193	7,081R	81,467
1864	President	55,791	44,032	11,759R	99,833
1865	Auditor-General	49,859	29,930	19,929R*	89,089
1866	Governor	54,205	48,817	5,388R	103,022
"	Judge Com. Pleas	54,569	48,438	6,071R	102,947
"	Recorder of Deeds	52,151	50,760	1,391R	103,911
1867	Supreme Court	49,469	52,069	2,600D	101,538
"	Judge Com. Pleas	47,955	53,890	5,935D	101,845
"	Sheriff	48,647	52,666	4,019D	101,313
"	Register of Wills	50,075	51,350	1,275D	101,445
1868	Auditor-General	60,633	60,808	175D	121,441
"	Mayor	59,679	61,517	1,838D	121,196
"	Judge Dist. Court	60,674	60,949	25R	121,623
"	Receiver of Taxes	60,756	60,814	58D	121,570
"	President	60,985	55,173	5,812R	116,158

(*Including all the opposition votes of the city.)

Politicians can cogitate over these figures between this and election day, and, bearing in mind that the new Registry law is in force, can deduce such a probable result of next Tuesday's contest as best suits their whims and fancies.

OHIO.

The State Tickets

to be voted on October 12 are made up as follows:—

Republican. *Democratic.*

FOR GOVERNOR.

Samuel Merrill. George Gillespy.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Madison M. Walden. A. P. Richardson.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

John F. Dillon. W. F. Brannan.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Abraham Skissell. Edward Jarger.

Mr. Merrill, the Republican candidate, is the present incumbent, having been elected Governor in 1867.

The Vote of the State

since 1864 has been as follows:—

Year.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Total.*
1864	89,075	49,596	39,479 R
1865	70,445	54 070	16,375 R
1866	91,227	55,815	35,412 R
1867	90,789	58,880	31,909 R
1868	120,399	74,040	46,359 R

In 1868 Iowa also voted on a proposed amendment to the State Constitution, striking out the word "white" from the clause stating the qualifications of electors, and adopted it by a majority of 24,265 in a total of 186,563 votes.

The State Legislature

of last year was divided politically as follows:—

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot*
Republicans	42	86	128
Democrats	5	16	21
Republican majorities	37	70	107

Of the members of the last Senate 22 Republicans and 4 Democrats hold over. The vacancies in the Senate, and all the members of the House, are to be elected next Tuesday. As Senator Grimes has resigned, the new Legislature will be entrusted with the election of his successor, who, it is generally conceded, will be the Hon. James F. Wilson, formerly a member of the National House of Representatives, and one of the Impeachment managers, who declined several Cabinet positions tendered him by President Grant last spring.

IOWA.

The State Tickets

to be voted on October 12 are made up as follows:—

Republican. *Democratic.*

FOR GOVERNOR.

Samuel Merrill. George Gillespy.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Madison M. Walden. A. P. Richardson.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

John F. Dillon. W. F. Brannan.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Abraham Skissell. Edward Jarger.

Mr. Merrill, the Republican candidate, is the present incumbent, having been elected Governor in 1867.

The Vote of the State

since 1864 has been as follows:—

Year.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Maj.*
1864—Sec. State	237,210	182,439	54,771R
" —President	265,154	205,568	59,586R
1865	223,633	193,697	29,936R
1866	356,302	213,606	42,696R
1867	243,605	240,622	2,983R
1868—Sec. State	267,065	249,682	17,383R
" —President	280,128	238,700	41,428R

The Legislature.

Although the Republican majorities last year were so large, the Legislature was Democratic in both branches, and elected a Democrat, Hon. A. G. Thurman, to the United States Senate, as successor to Hon. Benjamin F. Wade. The political lines were drawn as follows:—

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	17	49	66
Democrats	20	56	76
Democratic majority	3	7	10

The Republicans during the present canvass have been making great exertions in order to overcome this majority and to secure the vote of Ohio towards the ratification of the proposed fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution.

EARTHQUAKES.

The Shocks on the South American Coast.

In addition to the details of the recent earthquake shocks in South America published by us, we glean the following from the Lima correspondence of the Panama *Star*, dated Sept. 13:—

It is not too much to say that the news received from the southern provinces has caused the utmost consternation. A few hours after the arrival of the steamer on the 6th an extra edition of the *Nacional* informed the already sufficiently susceptible people of more strong earthquakes on the days of the 20th, 21st, and 24th. On this latter day the shocks are represented as something frightful, knocking down walls and houses, but fortunately inflicting no loss of human life. The worst movement (of the vertical kind) took place about ten minutes past 1. At Iquique and Arica the sea receded with a fearful velocity, carrying with it a lot of boats, and returned afterwards six feet beyond its usual level. This was repeated several times, and it may well be imagined that the inhabitants took to their heels without much loss of time, in a state bordering on frenzy. The few people that now live in Arica are under tents, exposed to all the vicissitudes of the weather. Business is totally paralyzed, and the town is represented as being like a city of the dead. All the goods in the temporary custom house are being transferred to Tacna, where the earthquakes are equally strong, but where they are, at all events, protected from being swamped away by a monster wave of the sea. In Iquique and Pisagua a similar uncomfortable state of things prevail.

At Arequipa, Puno, Cuzco, Moquegua, in fact all throughout the South, the month of August has been the usher in of unusually strong earthquakes, and it is not to be wondered at if people are disposed to believe that Falb's theory is about to prove true.

Here in Lima and Callao we have not had any severe shocks, but people are nevertheless in a state of great alarm, owing to the German astronomer's ominous prophecies. Many families are leaving the port and coming to Lima, while people in Lima are in their turn emigrating in large numbers to the open country around. All this interferes a good deal with business, and it will be quite a blessing, even to those not believing in the theory set up by Falb, when all this suspense is over and we have the next three weeks behind us.

FRANCE.

Fresh War Rumors.

From Paris correspondence of the 24th ult. we take these items of news:—

The Government, it is said, is about to get up another war excitement, as a counter check to that which is likely to be created by the carrying out of the threats of M. Keratry and his colleagues of the Left, in regard to the convocation of the Corps Legislatif, and which is causing it great perplexity. With this view a rumor has been circulated among the "well-informed" men of the Bourse that the Emperor has sent an energetic note to Berlin, declaring that the incorporation of the Grand Duchy of Baden in the Confederation of the North, which we are assured will take place as soon as the Baden Chambers meet, will be regarded as a *casus belli*. I need not tell you that the internal condition of France at the present moment is such as to render war a physical impossibility. The Emperor has not strength enough, personally or politically, to venture upon a conflict of this magnitude. His whole preoccupation at present is to devise means of assuring the succession of his throne to his son. He can only do this by lessening the burdens of his people and giving them a voice in the question of peace and war. The report to which I refer may, therefore, be regarded as a mere political manœuvre to divert the public attention from the questions which are more immediately pressing.

How Parisians Drive Away Visitors.

The departure of the Chinese Embassy for Sweden this week gave rise to some embarrassments at the Legation on which Mr. Burlingame had not counted. At the last moment the proprietor of the house which it had occupied in the Rue Bel Respero put in a claim for damages to his furniture which made the pig-tails of Mr. Burlingame's colleagues stand on end, and even upset the equanimity of that well-balanced diplomat himself. Mr. Burlingame offered to deposit 12,000 francs to abide the issue of an appraisement by a competent person, and increased the offer to 16,000, which was refused. He then appealed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who threatened to send down a file of soldiers to the house unless the Mission was allowed to remove its baggage quietly. This had the desired effect, and the Ambassadors and their suite left the same day.

The greedy and arbitrary conduct of the Paris house proprietors is driving all the foreigners to the hotels, and limiting the stay of most of them in the French capital. You can have no idea of the embarrassments and vexations to which strangers are subjected, both on hiring and quitting an apartment. The claims for damages at the end of a term, when followed by the detention of baggage, are not, it is true, very favorably entertained by the tribunals; but this does not prevent them being made, in the hope that the anxiety of people to get away, and to avoid law proceedings, will induce them to submit to the imposition. My advice to every American coming to Paris is to go to a hotel to avoid these annoyances. He will save both money and temper by following it.

CUBA.

Progress of the Revolution—The Latest Piece of Sensational News.

From Havana correspondence of Oct. 2 to the New York *Times* we take the following:—

The most important sensational news has been actively circulated in this city for the past few days in regard to the surrender of Jordan with his whole force. It has constituted the main topic of interest. The telegram informing you of the fact was authorized by the Captain-General, who sent for the agent of the New York Associated Press, and, through his telegraphic Censor gave him the news that General Jordan had submitted proposals of surrender, not of himself alone, but of the whole force under his command. The terms said to have been proposed by Jordan were substantially that a large sum of money (amount not stated) was to be paid to him on the completion of the surrender, and that his personal safety was to be assured by the Government until his safe arrival in the United States. The reply of General de Rodas was that, considering existing circumstances, his duty compelled him to refuse any proposals of this nature, and that he hoped within the short space of three months to mete out to him (Jordan) the punishment which his piratical conduct merited. This is, in a few words, the version given by the Captain-General of the affair which has caused such intense excitement here among all classes—Cuban and Spanish. The former scout indignantly as a glaring falsehood the assertion made by de Rodas, and declare it to be only one more of his wiles and subterfuges. It certainly does look exceedingly strange that an officer so high in the confidence of the Cuban Government, and occupying so exalted a position (second in command) in the command of its armies, should possess the temerity to make proposals which would render (on their becoming known to the Cubans) his life not worth a minute's purchase. This being the fact, it would probably be as well to receive with extreme caution the story, made public at the request and with the authority of Captain-General de Rodas, respecting the proposed surrender of General Jordan.

A Promiscuous Challenge.

The editor of the *Voz de Cuba* has published a promiscuous challenge in the columns of his paper, first to Constantino Nunez, secondly to the editors of the New York *Revolution*, and lastly to all who credit the assertion of Nunez, in which it is stated that some party gave Castarion a box on the ear some time ago in Puerto Principe. He closes by saying:—"The writer of this will proceed to any place he may be called to, to make good his words." Should any of the famed Cuban Junta take up the gauntlet thrown down so brusquely by the editor of the *Voz*, we may then expect to hear of another Conto-Porto affair. *Nous verrons.*

The Spanish Gunboats in New York—Preparations to Prevent their Departure.

Rumor has it that gunboat No. 1 of the Spanish fleet intends to slip away to sea, if possible, within a few hours hence, unless prevented by the interference of the United States officials. Those connected with the vessel are very reticent, however, and so nothing definite could be learned regarding the intentions of those who direct her movements.

One thing is certain, however, and that is that her movements are strongly suspected by the officers of the United States steamer Maria, as that vessel, evidently anticipating a crisis, suddenly changed her position yesterday, mooring more closely to the Spanish boat, and bringing her gun to bear directly upon the mouth of the basin through which she must pass in an attempt to escape. These suspicions were doubtless created by the fact that early in the afternoon of yesterday a coal barge was towed alongside of the Spanish vessel, and with the evident purpose of supplying her with the needful fuel. The No. 1 is taut and trim, having her boats hanging from the davits, and is apparently waiting for nothing but the order to proceed.

It may be, however, that these apprehensions are not borne out by the facts of the case, and that nothing of the exciting character mentioned is worthy of credit. It is possible that the gunboat is receiving her fuel for the second trial trip, which, it is given out, will take place this week. So that, after all, the officers of the guardian vessel may have been misled by what certainly appears to be highly suspicious occurrences.—*N. Y. Times of this morning.*

The Hornet.

A despatch forwarded from Washington last night, relative to this vessel, ends as follows:—

"Outside of official circles there is a suggestion that some one has been guilty of treachery; but it is generally believed that that no serious consequences can result to the Cubans by the temporary delay. It is asserted that proof is abundant, and can be had, if the Government will seek it, that the Hornet expedition was set on foot in the United States; that it was intended to make war upon a nation with which we are at peace, and therefore the officers and men have violated our neutrality laws, and have become liable to the penalty of fine or imprisonment. It is argued on the part of the Government that the fact of the Hornet sailing from Philadelphia to Halifax, and then putting to sea, where she was sold and received her ammunition, is no defense, when it can be shown that all these acts were included in the original conception and common design when the expedition was set on foot.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Thayer.

McDonald vs. Prentzle & Urian. An action of replevin to recover a set of panoramas levied upon under a distress for the rent of National Hall. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, 6 cents.

Koons & Grubb vs. S. F. Larkin. An action on a book account to recover for molasses sold and delivered. No defense. Verdict for plaintiffs, $249·20.

Wilkinson & Brother vs. Henry S. McComb. An action to recover the price of leather sold and delivered. The plaintiffs alleged that defendant called at their place of business, and seeing a lot of leather ordered it to be sent to his store; this was done, and he refused to pay for it. The defense set up that the leather was of a quality inferior to that ordered by the defendant, or inferior to that he supposed it to be.

The plaintiffs, however, maintained that they sent the same leather that was ordered, and gave no warranty of its quality; and the Court charged the jury that if they found these facts they must conclude that the defendant had taken upon himself the risk of a disappointment in the quality of the goods. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.

Amos Smith vs. Philip Justice. An action to recover for a breach of contract, plaintiffs alleging that defendant purchased of him a patent for making Shaw's gas meter, and covenanted with him to manufacture and sell the meters, and after $5000 had been realized by the sales, to allow him (the plaintiff) a certain portion of the gross proceeds until $3700 were paid, which covenant he failed to perform.

The defense set up that plaintiff had stipulated to furnish models by which the meters were to be made, which he failed to do, and that $5000 had not been made from the sales, and, therefore, the condition which was to render the defendant liable upon the convenant was not yet fulfilled. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, Oct. 8, 1869.

The mercantile demand for money to-day is below the average, but the activity at the Stock Board makes up for the deficiency. The uncertainty which has preceded the course of the Money market during the past month or more prompted practical business men to anticipate wants early in the season, when currency was more abundant and rates less exorbitant.

This prevision accounts in a measure for the inactivity which now prevails in the discount market, and were it not for a real scarcity of currency, the rates would rule unusually easy. As it is, they are high enough, 7 per cent. on call, with Government securities 9@10 per cent on stock collaterals, and the best discounts 10 per cent. for round sums.

Gold opened strong this morning at 131¼, closing about noon at 131⅛, an advance of ⅛ on closing price of yesterday and with the authority of Captain-General de Rodas, respecting the proposed surrender of General Jordan.

Government bonds are quiet, but very steady.

The stock market was very dull this morning at about former prices. State loans were neglected. City 6s were unchanged, selling at 100⅞. Lehigh Gold Loan changed hands at 96¼.

Reading Railroad was quiet but steady at 48; Pennsylvania Railroad was taken at 56½; Minehill Railroad at 52½; and Camden and Amboy Railroad at 120½. 37⅝ was bid for Catawissa Railroad preferred; 28¾ for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad; and 30¼ for North Pennsylvania Railroad.

Canal shares were very dull, with buyers and sellers holding off to ascertain the result of the damage done by the recent freshet.

Coal and Bank shares were neglected. Passenger Railway stocks were without improvement.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sch Nav pfd..... b10. 16½

FIRST BOARD.

$4000 City 6s, New	100⅝	800 sh Leh Stk	...ls. 35
$5000 do. New 2ds	100⅞	2 sh Cam & A R	120¼
$4300 do. New. ls	100⅞	28 sh Penna R	...ls. 56⅛
$1000 C & A 6s, '83	83½	2 sh Minehill R	52½
$1000 Pa R 2 m	94½	2 sh Leh V R	54
$500 N Penna 6s	87½	10 sh Mor Cl Pf	62
$500 Leh Gold 1	96¼	100 sh Read R	...sc. 48
$3000 do.	96	100 sh Read RR	...c. 48

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119⅝@119¾; 5-20s of 1862, 120@120⅜; do., 1864, 119⅛@119⅜; do., 1865, 119⅜@120; do., July, 1865, 117⅝@118⅛; do. do., 1867, 117⅜@118⅛; do., 1868, 117⅜@118⅛; 10-40s, 108⅝@109⅛; 6s, 107⅞ bid; Gold, 131¼.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U.S. 6s of 1881, 119¾@119⅞; do. 1862, 119⅞@120⅛; do. 1864, 119@119⅛; do. 1865, 119⅛@120; do. 1865, new, 117⅜@118; do. 1867, do. 117⅜@118⅛; do. 1868, do., 117⅜@118⅛; 10-40s, 108⅞@109⅛; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 107⅝@108⅛; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¾; Gold, 131¼@131⅜; Silver, 126@129.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R	174½	West. Union Tele	36⅝
N. Y. & Erie Rail.	32⅝	Toledo & Wabash R	55
Ph. and Rea. R	96⅛	Mil. & St. Paul R com	68⅜
Mich. S.R	84⅜	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	82
Clev. and Pitts. R	95	Adams Express	54⅛
Chi. and N. W. com	71⅞	Wells, Fargo & Co	25½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	84½	United States	54
Chi. and R. I. R	107⅜	Tennessee 6s, new	54
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	85	Gold	131¼
Pacific Mail Steam	69	Market steady.	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Oct. 8.—Bark—In the absence of sales, we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $39 per ton.

There is a steady inquiry for Flour from the home consumers, but very little demand for shipment. About 1000 barrels were disposed of, including superfine at $5·75; extras at $6@6·25; Northwestern extra family at $6·50@7·50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·50@7; Ohio do. do at $6·75@7·50; and fancy brands at $8@9·50, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $6·25.

The Wheat market is devoid of animation, and prices, if anything, favor buyers. Sales of good and prime red at $1·40@1·45, and white at $1·45@1·50. Rye may be quoted at $1·08@1·09. Corn is inactive at previously quoted rates; sales of yellow at $1·05, and Western mixed at 98c.@$1; a lot of white sold at $1. Oats are without improvement; 2000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania sold at 60c.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

BUTLER ON THE TREATMENT OF CUBA BY THE ADMINISTRATION.

From the N. Y. World.

General Butler is represented, in a morning radical print, as saying that the administration has pursued a trifling policy towards Cuba unworthy of a great government; that it should either have granted belligerent rights to the Cubans long ago, or else have frankly told them its policy was cold non-intervention. In a word, he is reported to be generally disgusted with the conduct of the Government on the Cuban question.

We are inclined to think that when the official correspondence of the Department of State on this topic is made public, as it will be when Congress assembles, it will be found that Mr. Fish has sailed on a pretty steady and well-defined course. And yet it is undoubtedly true that the course of this Government in respect to the Cuban insurrection may *seem* to an outsider to wibble-wabble like that of a drunken man. This has come very much, we feel sure, from the words and acts of General Grant and certain members of his Cabinet who have legally nothing to do with the administration of foreign affairs. Grant was early persuaded by Banks and one or two other sensational politicians that all sorts of things were to come out of the proposed insurrection, and he made commitments which it was not easy or convenient for a Secretary of State to formulate into an official note to the Spanish Minister or to any one else. The views of the President were as impracticable of codification in official form as were the propositions of Mr. Sumner's Alabama speech. Grant found it was necessary to execute the neutrality laws; but yet he talked to the enthusiastic friends of Cuba in a way to lead them to suppose that no serious obstacle would be interposed to their filibustering schemes. Hence, the general impression which prevailed that the President would wink at violations of the law. Thus, too, it has been in respect to belligerency recognition. While the State Department, so far as the public knows, has found no solid ground for "recognition" and has not been able to possess itself of reasons sufficient in the forum of international law to justify the act either to the Senate, this country, or foreign countries, President Grant, in his summer vacation, has managed, unconsciously perhaps, to satisfy all inquirers about Cuban affairs, and their number has been legion, that he was so decidedly for Free Cuba that belligerence could not fail to come at an early day. The conversation of the late Secretary Rawlins (so gratefully remembered by the Cubans), and that of Postmaster-General Creswell, all tended in the same direction. The representatives of the Cubans, Messrs. Lemus and Ruiz, had constant access to these Cabinet ministers, and, in their zeal, supposed they spoke for this Government. The unguarded words of Sickles before he left New York contributed largely to produce a general impression that Grant was to move at once on the works of Spain, as on the fortifications of an enemy. District Attorney Pierrepont has, in like manner, done much to create the belief that this general flood of Cuban sensation bore along with it the Department of Foreign Affairs.

By making this distinction between the policy of the Government, as manifested by its official communications with foreign powers through the Secretary of State, on the one hand, and the sentiments of prominent members of the administration, uttered in private conversation, on the other hand, we save the United States from the charge of vacillation and uncertainty preferred by General Butler.

That this general outside sensational talk of these members of the administration, very like the twaddle of Postmaster-General Creswell on the Stock Exchange the other day, has done incalculable harm to Cuba, there can be no doubt. For, while the policy of the Government was really non-intervention and honest neutrality towards Spain, these fussy busybodies have made that power believe that the United States not only had sympathy for her rebels but bitter antipathy against herself. Thus it was that when, a little time since, such belief obtained firm foothold in Madrid, there was an expression of a universal purpose throughout the Peninsula, including republicans, conservatives, Carlists, partisans of Isabella, and everybody else, to put down the rebellion in Cuba at all hazards. While the good offices of the United States were accepted by Spain with gratitude, mediation was peremptorily refused. All negotiations for transfer of Cuba to the Cubans ended in an instant. The man who should to-day in Madrid seriously propose the sale of Cuba at any price, would, our correspondents inform us, be hooted in the streets. General Prim, as we know, hastened from Paris to hurry forward troops to Cuba, resolved to put down the insurrection, no matter at what sacrifice money and means therefor were obtained. All this feeling has been evoked by something in the United States which appeared to Spain to be threats, or by suspicions of threats, of interference on our part in favor of the Cespedes insurgents!

THE END OF THE WORK.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Few States did more gallant service in the war for the Union than Pennsylvania and Ohio. They sent their sons to the field and they poured their money into the national Treasury. One was scourged by the actual presence of battle, and will bear its memorials to the end of time. The other saw the hostile armies just across her southern border, and was saved from invasion only by the hard fighting of her soldiers. Is it conceivable that when the work in which they have taken such a noble share is all but finished, they should turn back and try to undo the labor of such painful years? The war was fought that America might be consolidated as a nation of free and homogeneous States, upon the common principle of equal rights for all. This cannot be while a remnant of bondage yet lingers in the constitutions of the reconstructed States. It is not enough that we have decreed the destruction of slavery. We have also to demand guarantees that it shall never be restored either in fact or in name. We have to place the freed race in such a position that they can peaceably enforce their natural rights in the only way an American citizen ever should need to enforce them, that is, by the protection of the ballot. We have to defend them against the murderous outrages of Ku-Klux Klans and the smaller wrongs of unrepentant Rebels who have not yet learned that the laborer is worthy of his hire. In a word, we must secure all the people of the United States in the enjoyment of their life, liberty, and property, and until we have done this we have not gathered the fruits of the war.

This labor completed, our next duty is to pay the debt which we contracted in the struggle. It is not payment to send away our creditors with less than we promised them. We have no business to diminish their interest under pretense of taxing bonds which we agreed should be free of taxation, or to diminish their principal by paying it in a depreciated currency instead of coin. We must just pay what our bargain calls for; deducting one cent is flat thievery. Let us have no dodging. The debt cannot be wiped out with greenbacks. A promise to pay is not satisfied by another promise to pay, nor by tendering debased coin worth less than its face. Neither do we keep to our bargain when, after promising six per cent. interest on our bonds, we offer only four per cent., and say, "Oh, we will keep the rest and call it taxes." The man who votes to repudiate any portion of the national debt is no more honest than the tradesman who repudiates his private obligations. We are bound to pay our debt in full, we can pay it in full, and we will pay it in full.

Here then are the two crowning works which are still before the American people—the ratification of freedom by the XVth amendment, and the satisfaction of our debt. Towards both we have made great progress. Nearly the whole required number of States have given their assent to the amendment, and the reduction of the debt has gone on so rapidly during Gen. Grant's efficient and economical administration that we can anticipate very soon a sensible lessening of taxation, and such an increase in the national credit that the rest of our bonds can be funded, with the consent of the holders, at a lower rate of interest than we are now paying. We trust none of our brethren who have marched with us thus far will turn back when we are so near the end of our journey. We hope especially that Pennsylvania and Ohio, who, by their men and their money have contributed so much to our past success, will next week ratify their past course, and encourage us all to persevere to the end.

RETURNING CHINAMEN.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The steamer China, which left San Francisco on Monday, the 4th inst., carried away—besides an American Minister to Japan and several Consuls to Japan and China from the United States, Great Britain and Belgium, and a large batch of missionaries to China—no less than eight hundred and five returning Chinamen, and three hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars in treasure, most of it destined for Hong Kong. Thus the relations of San Francisco with the extreme Orient are steadily increasing. It has been said that the majority of these returning Chinamen have gained money in America, but that many of them, perhaps almost all, go back to their native country in consequence of the hostility manifested towards them by the California population. The cruel treatment and unjust legislation to which Chinese immigrants to California have been subjected seem to enlightened minds at once selfish, silly and short-sighted; although popular instincts are rarely altogether unjustifiable, and the prejudice against Chinese immigration may be partly accounted for by the fact that, notwithstanding its demonstrable material advantages in the future development of the wealth of the Pacific slope and of the semi-tropical Southern States, not only the vices of the Chinaman, but his apparent incapacity for moral improvement, his stereotyped habits as a sort of moral fossil and the manifest inferiority of his political to his industrial capabilities, make it still an open question whether it should be encouraged or discouraged. Meanwhile, it has actually begun and is rapidly increasing at an almost incredible rate. And each of these returning Chinamen will be a living epistle to a widening circle of acquaintances at home, who will be eager to seek in America the marvellously high wages and the plentiful food of which he will tell such surprising tales. Every letter enclosing a five-pound note and sent home by the Irish, or Scotch, or English, or German immigrant to the United States has been instrumental in swelling the tide of immigration to this country. So each Chinaman who goes home himself, whatever his immediate motives for returning may be, will prove to be more efficient than all his fellow-passengers, the missionaries, in multiplying the number of his compatriots who are to be brought within the influences of American civilization. No people are more attached to their native soil than the Chinese, and a large part of the transportation business between San Francisco and Hong Kong consists in sending to the latter port the corpses of Chinamen. Whether the Chinamen go back alive with money in their pockets or are carried back dead in their coffins, their patient industry while here deposits a permanent addition to our national wealth. In this connection we are glad to say that in New York, at least, efforts have been seriously made to supply with suitable instruction the few Chinamen whom we see selling candy and cigars at our street corners. On Monday evening the Chinese school, founded by Mr. and Mrs. Railsback, at the Five Points House of Industry, celebrated its annual festival. Chinese dishes and music on Chinese instruments, as well as speeches in both Chinese and English, were features of the occasion. The intelligence and rapid progress of these Chinese pupils, who devote their evenings to study, are applauded by their teacher. When they also go back to China they may become teachers in their turn.

HISTORICAL PRECEDENTS FOR THE CASE OF THE HORNET.

From the N. Y. Times.

The action of the United States officials in summarily seizing the Cuban privateer Hornet without any complaint being entered by the Spanish Consuls, is in entire harmony with the precedents of our history. It has always been held that the Government officers could libel and arrest, or the Secretary of State detain, suspicious cruisers merely on an affidavit or on any "probable cause." It is true that in similar cases with the present the Federal Government has not always been able to prove "hostile intent" in the equipment of a suspicious vessel, and many cruisers have thus escaped to prey on the commerce of powers at peace with us. In 1806, during the struggles of Spain with her rebellious South American colonies, numerous cruisers, under the American flag, or some flag of the insurgent States, escaped from our ports and plundered Spanish ships. So strong was the sympathy of our people with the struggling nationalities that the utmost vigilance on the part of our officials could not prevent the issuing forth of these privateers. Wherever it could be proved that the privateers made our ports the *base* of their operations, or that they were armed and equipped here with hostile intent, and their cargoes or plunder came under the jurisdiction of our courts, they were uniformly condemned, and the Spanish owners were reimbursed. Whatever were the individual sympathies of our citizens the action, of our Government in these matters was admitted by the Spanish Government to be always honorable and just. The conflicting claims between the two powers were all finally settled amicably.

Portugal, again, in 1819 entered a complaint against a certain privateer escaping from Baltimore, whose position corresponded almost precisely with that of the Hornet. It sailed under a private flag, that of Artigas, a rebel commander who had not even a port; as the Hornet sails under the commission of Cespedes, who is in the same predicament. The Portuguese Government claimed that the insurgents could not even be considered belligerents, as they were not in possession of any seaport, and that even if they were, the issuing of privateers who had been armed and equipped in neutral ports was contrary to international law. Our Government admitted the illegality of such expeditions, and were perfectly ready to try any cases which might be presented by the Portuguese officials to our prize courts; but they would not assume any responsibility for the depredations of the cruisers after they had exercised all reasonable vigilance to prevent their sailing. This honorable and just position towards belligerents has been the uniform precedent in our history.

We do not believe that the present administration is going to violate it. The Hornet is [either a Peruvian privateer, sailing from, and armed, equipped, and manned in our ports, or she is a vessel without a flag, bound on a hostile errand against a power at peace with the United States. In the former case, she must be condemned as a violator of our neutrality acts; in the latter, as a pirate.

LOPEZ AND PARAGUAY.

From the N. Y. Times.

As nearly as we can make out from the conflicting reports, the great allied victory in Paraguay was the cover for the allied evacuation of the country. It was the same device which prompts a grand lighting of camp fires or a terrible cannonade, under cover of which an army withdraws from its lines. There is no doubt of the severe loss inflicted upon Lopez by the Count d'Eu's movements. He was driven back with loss of all, or nearly all, his artillery, and fully 2500 men, from Ascurra to Peribebui, from Peribebui to Curuguaty, and finally to the Grand Cordilleras, where we now find him intrenched at Ocenanza. So far the glory and the gain in this advance are all with the allies. But what comes next in the late Buenos Ayres tidings tells a different story:—

"The allies were preparing to withdraw from Paraguay, but would leave a few troops behind to support the Provisional Government established at Asuncion. The Argentine Government had already recalled its contingent to the allied army in Paraguay."

In other words, the very moves we lately spoke of as probable are coming to pass. The retreat of Lopez, though forced in one sense, and certainly costly, was yet from a worse to a better, because a more practicable, position. The allies, having gone as far as prudent from their rail and river communications, are compelled to return, not venturing to lengthen further their line of wagon supply. We should not be at all surprised to learn that Lopez, who was lately reported as being "in flight," was pressing upon the line of allied retreat.

In drawing these conclusions, we mean no disparagement to the Brazilian advance, which was conducted, apparently, with consummate skill. There was no effort to cut off Lopez by flanking columns at the outset; but this was due to the nature of the ground—there being but four passes in the mountain range where Lopez was originally fortified at Ascurra, and all but one of these, namely, the one in which he was located, being filled with abattis. The line of pursuit and retreat was direct; and Lopez well saw that by withdrawing he would bring his adversary to a place from which he in turn must retreat. The two battles he delivered seem to have been mainly in order to avoid being driven too closely. And, in fine, so far from the original Lisbon news—"the war is considered at an end, and the Paraguayans are no longer able to continue the struggle"—being true, Lopez will in his turn, probably, gain some petty advantages.

The allies, therefore, can do no better than to make terms with Lopez. If they do not, before long we shall hear of the Dictator appearing in the environs of Asuncion, and threatening the city.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, 9 28 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the WILMINGTON AND READING RAILROAD CO., maturing October 1, will be paid, free of taxes, on, and after that date, at the Banking-house of WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia. WILLIAM S. HILLES, 9 22 tf Secretary and Treasurer.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA NINTH Street, above Chesnut, Philadelphia. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH SESSION, 1869-70. The regular Lectures of this School will commence on MONDAY, October 11, and continue until the first of March. Fee for the full course, $140. R. E. ROGERS, M. D., 10 4 6t Dean Medical Faculty.

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 206½ WALNUT Street. Notice is hereby given that certificate No. 203, for ONE HUNDRED SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, issued to Clinton G. Stees, dated July 18, 1866, has been transferred on the books of the Company, but the certificate has not been surrendered. All persons are hereby cautioned against buying the same, as the certificate belongs to the company. R. JOHNSTON, Secretary. Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1869. 9 24 tf

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Oct, 4, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., an extra dividend of TEN PER CENT., and a special dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th instant, clear of taxes. 10 4 11t J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made, at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a company, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "The Philadelphia Banking and Savings Deposit Company," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to three millions of dollars. 7 9t28

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street 2 4§

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26§

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

JOSE POEY, Medico-Cirujano de la Universidad de la Habana, recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la manana y de 3½ a 6 de la tarde en su oficina calle Nueve (sud) No. 735. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 1817.

DR. JOSEPH POEY, Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed his office to No. 735 S. Ninth street. Residence, No. 1817 Green street. Office Hours—9 to 11 A. M. 3½ to 6 P. M. 7 23tf

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Governor,
MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN W. GEARY.

Judge of the Supreme Court,
HON. HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

City Treasurer,
JOSEPH F. MARCER.

City Commissioner,
THOMAS M. LOCKE.

Recorder of Deeds,
JOHN A. HOUSEMAN.

Prothonotary of the District Court,
CAPTAIN WILLIAM K. HOPKINS.

Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions,
THOMAS ASHTON.

Coroner,
WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Senator—First District,
WILLIAM W. WATT.

Assembly,

1st District—L. B. THOMAS.
2d District—GEORGE MAXWELL.
3d District—
4th District—WILLIAM ELLIOTT.
5th District—JOSEPH K. McCAMMON.
6th District—ROBERT C. GRAHAM.
7th District—ROBERT JOHNSTON.
8th District—JAMES V. STOKES.
9th District—JAMES BERRY.
10th District—Colonel ELISHA W. DAVIS.
11th District—WILLIAM M. BUNN.
12th District—ALEXANDER ADAIRE.
13th District—JOSEPH A. GEISZ.
14th District—JOHN CLOUD.
15th District—ADAM ALLBRIGHT.
16th District—Colonel MARSHALL C. HONG.
17th District—WATSON COMLY.
18th District—JAMES MILLER. 10 7 8 9 11

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS.—THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE have made arrangements for MASS MEETINGS as follows, viz:—

FRIDAY, October 8.
Meadville—Gov. J. W. Geary, Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
Tyrone—Hon. T. J. Bigham, Daniel Kalbfus, Esq.
Millville—Captain G. W. Curry.
Sunbury—Hon. James Pollock.
Bellfonte—Hon. J. H. Ela.
Columbia—Hon. John W. Forney.
Chambersburg—Major A. R. Calhoun, J. M. Vanderslice, Esq.
Hollidaysburg—General John I. Swift.
Franklin—Hon. J. H. Sypher, Colonel H. C. Alleman.
Carlisle—Hon. A. Wilson Henszey.
SATURDAY, October 9.
Erie—Gov. J. W. Geary, Hon. John Scott.
Corry—Hon. G. A. Grow.
Shamokin—Hon. A. Wilson Henszey, James W. M. Nevlin, Esq.
Lebanon—Hon. James Pollock.
Freeburg, Snyder county—Hon. J. H. Ela, A. H. Chase, Esq.
Albion, Erie county—H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
Jamestown—Hon. John Allison.
McAllisterville—Hon. T. J. Bigham.
Mifflin (Evening)—Hon. T. J. Bigham.
Latrobe—Colonel William Wilkens, Colonel A. S. Fuller.
Ephrata—Major A. K. Calhoun, J. M. Vanderslice, Esq.
Saltsburg—General John I. Swift.
Clarion—Hon. J. H. Sypher, Colonel H. C. Alleman.
Phœnixville, Daniel Kalbfus, Esq.
Reading—Benjamin Haywood, Esq.
Upper Darby, Delaware county—Hon. W. Townsend, Hon. J. M. Broomall.
Sunbury—Hon. James A. Briggs, Captain G. W. Curry.
Chester—T. V. Cooper.
MONDAY, October 11.
Danville, Montour county—Gov. J. W. Geary.
Harrisburg—Hon. James Pollock.
Mount Pleasant—Hon. William Williams, Colonel A. S. Fuller.
Winfield, Union county—Hon. J. H. Ela, A. H. Chase, Esq.
Selin's Grove—Hon. James A. Briggs.
Scranton—Major A. K. Calhoun, Captain G. W. Curry.
JOHN COVODE, Chairman.
GEO. W. HAMERSLY, M. S. QUAY, W. J. P. WHITE, S. F. GWINNER, } Secretaries. 9 28

FIFTEENTH WARD.—INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.
For Select Council—BENJAMIN F. GLENN.
For Common Council—CHARLES D. SUPPLEE.
Nominated at Ward Meeting. 10 2 7t

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crowne, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 2 2§ Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

LOST.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—A CERTIFICATE of New City Loan, No. 1529, for $4500, in the name of JOHN GARDE. Application has been made for a renewal of said certificate. Of no use to any one but M. P. GARDE, 9 24 ftn 26t* No. 253 DEAN Street, Philadelphia.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

NEWELL, LANDSCAPE AND GENERAL BUSINESS PHOTOGRAPHER, No. 724 ARCH Street, has every facility for taking photographs of country seats, in or out of the State. Merchants, manufacturers, and importers can have samples of goods photographed in the very best style. 9 17 1m

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 8 to 8. No. 33 S. ELEVENTH Street.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1836.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$300,000	United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$308,500 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,200 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,373 06
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,931 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,200 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900,00
$1,109,900	Par. Cost, $1,093,634 26.	Market value, $1,130,335 25
Real Estate		36,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made		322,486 94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company		40,178 88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3166. Estimated value		1,813 0
Cash in bank	$116,150 08	
Cash in drawer	412 65	116,563 73
		$1,647,267 80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $3,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 291 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL.....$150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
SAMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Waln,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
Special advantages offered to clergymen.
For all farther information address
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16§

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital.....$200,000 00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869. $313,279 22.

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John B. Brown,	James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. E. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McIlvaiy,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 2§

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27§

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $600,000.
Assets.....$2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $30,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welch,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman
George L. Harrison,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 2 1§

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS:

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
Henry Lewis,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23§

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell.

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, Oct. 5, at 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Oct. 9, at 9 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Oct. 16 at 1 P. M.
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, Oct 19, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN.....$100 | STEERAGE.....$33
To London.....105 | To London.....40
To Paris.....115 | To Paris.....47
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....$30
Halifax.....20 | Halifax.....15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....30
Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 131⅛.

—Jeff. Davis is expected to arrive at Baltimore to-day.

—Chinamen are at work on the Virginia City and Truckee Railroad.

—To-day the inhabitants about Fortress Monroe fear a terribly high tide.

—To-day travel will be resumed on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad.

—The Republican State Committee, of New York, recently nominated for Secretary of State General Sigel.

—A case will come before the Supreme Court, to-day, which involves the question of the constitutionality of the cotton tax.

—The State Temperance Convention of Minnesota met on Wednesday at St. Paul, and nominated a State Temperance ticket.

—The Republican State Committee of New York has nominated Horace Greeley as Comptroller, subject to his acceptance.

—The Baltimore Presbytery last night, by a vote of 23 to 12, accepted the overtures of the General Assembly for a reunion of the Old and New Schools.

—The Roman Catholic Archbishop of California has left his diocese, and is now *en route* for Rome, to attend the Ecumenical Council. He bears a gold snuff-box, filled with gold coin, as a present to the Pontiff.

—Parties in Georgia are suing in the Sumter District Court of that State to cause the ejectment of the United States authorities from the Andersonville Cemetery. Judge Lochrance, of Georgia, defends the Government.

—Governor Walker has sent a message to the Legislature of Virginia, in which he dwells at length on the beneficence of the fifteenth amendment, and the progress of the State towards the restoration of civil government.

—The brig Doctor, from this port for Plymouth, England, on September 17, lost nearly all her spars in a gale. Captain Jones and three men were washed overboard and drowned. The mate and two men were working her to her destination.

—A telegram has been sent from Vicksburg to the President, stating that General Ames had avowed his purpose of defeating the Dent ticket in Mississippi if he had "to march his soldiers from precinct to precinct to effect it." This sounds very much like a trick for effect.

Foreign Affairs.

—The Republican deputies refuse to participate in the deliberations of the Cortes.

—At the meeting of the Prussian Diet, at Berlin, yesterday, the old officers were re-elected.

—The visit of the Crown Prince of Prussia to the Austrian Court is to heal the sores caused by the war.

—Dr. Wilberforce has gone to the Diocese of Winchester, and is succeeded at Oxford by Dr. Mackorness.

—Dr. Livingstone has been heard from. Fourteen months ago he was travelling from Lake Tanganyika to Congo.

—The rumor from Mexican sources that Romero was about to separate from the Cabinet is pronounced false.

—The French Deputies of the Left, it is said, will go on the 26th inst. to the Legislative Chamber, and there sign a protest that the Emperor has violated the Constitution in not calling the Chambers together, and they will also state that they consider their oaths of fidelity to the Emperor are absolved.

THE BROOKS CASE.

The Prisoners Hamilton and Eagan Surrendered.

As stated by us on Wednesday, Robert Hamilton, who was charged with complicity in the assassination of Detective Brooks, was surrendered by his bail, Stewart Maloney.

Yesterday Detective Lawrence took Hamilton into court, and dropped him down at a seat in front of the dock.

District Attorney Sheppard happening to see the little arrangement, called Mr. Detective Lawrence and required him to make return to the Court in an official manner as to why he was bringing Hamilton around the court-house.

Detective Lawrence now brought Hamilton to the bar of the court and handed up the bail-piece in which he was authorized by Stewart Maloney to take the body of Hamilton.

Judge Ludlow—Has a bill been found against this man?

District Attorney Sheppard—Not yet, sir.

Judge Ludlow—He is charged with being one of the men in the Brooks case, I believe?

District Attorney Sheppard—Yes, sir.

Judge Ludlow—What was the bail fixed by the alderman?

District Attorney Sheppard—Five thousand dollars, sir.

Judge Ludlow—Take this man in custody. I will not take less than $20,000 bail in any of these cases, two sureties to be given in $10,000 each, to be approved on forty-eight hours' notice to the District Attorney. Put this man in the dock.

A phase in this case shows the power of the ring. Hamilton was surrendered on Wednesday by his bail, and taken into custody, but released and permitted to run around during Wednesday night. The detective says that Maloney took the responsibility of the release of Hamilton after surrendering him, but in point of law we apprehend that Hamilton was under no bail. In cases of poor devils picked up on bail pieces, they are taken directly to prison, the writ being all sufficient to retain them. It is different with the whisky ring, however.

BAIL TENDERED.

At 2 o'clock Henry C. Dallett, Jr., of Dallett & Son, No. 129 S. Front street, appeared in court, and, to the surprise of every one, offered himself as bail for Robert Hamilton.

Judge Ludlow told him an order had been already made relative to the bail of this man, and he could leave his name with the District Attorney. The bail would be justified in open court on forty-eight hours' notice so the District Attorney.

District Attorney Sheppard took the address of Mr. Dallett.

Judge Ludlow announced that none but freehold security would be taken.

THE SCARE CONTINUES.

Detective Lawrence next appeared in court with Thomas Eagan and a bail-piece taken out by his bondsman, Stewart Maloney.

Judge Ludlow—Let this man go into custody under the same order made in the case of Hamilton.

Eagan was placed in the dock.

A NEW PHASE.

Lewis C. Cassidy, Esq., appeared in court, and said:—I understand that Thomas Eagan has been surrendered by his bail and brought into court; but I don't understand, with regard to the rights of this man, how your Honor can increase his bail without a judicial hearing.

Judge Ludlow—You can have a judicial hearing if you desire it.

Mr. Cassidy—If your Honor will listen a moment, I do not think there will be any necessity for it. It was conceived that the evidence in the case of Eagan was a bald mockery, and a burlesque on justice to hold him. No human being connects this man with the Brooks case, and but one man heard him say that Mr. Brooks ought to be shot.

Judge Ludlow—If you want to test the propriety of my course, sue out a writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. Cassidy—A competent Court, after hearing all the evidence in the case, fixed the bail of this man at $5000 I think my friends on the other side will not ask to have that amount increased.

Judge Ludlow—I can fix bail at any amount within my discretion, I believe.

Mr. Cassidy—I will not bandy words with your Honor, as I cannot dispute your authority. My respect for the Court would prevent that. I submit, however, that this poor man is not charged primarily, or in any other way, with any connection with the shooting of Mr. Brooks, and it seems to me the increase in his bail is very oppressive. The other man can get the $20,000 bail readily, but this man cannot.

Judge Ludlow—Your own statement tends to connect this man with the case.

Mr. Cassidy—Did your Honor ever hold any other man in $20,000 bail?

Judge Ludlow—When men walk the streets as hired assassins, their cases are not ordinary ones.

Mr. Cassidy—That is very good for the public.

Judge Ludlow—Yes, and for the private citizen.

Mr. Cassidy—I do not understand upon what principle your Honor increases the bail.

Judge Ludlow—Suppose a man is charged with rape before an alderman, and held in $100 bail; would this Court submit to that?

Mr. Cassidy—Yes, but the alderman who heard this case was highly commended for his patience and thorough performance of his duties. Will your Honor now act both as a justice and an officer?

Judge Ludlow—If you want to test the propriety of my action, sue out your writ.

Mr. Cassidy—Will your Honor make the writ returnable forthwith?

Judge Ludlow—I cannot take up the case to the exclusion of the regular business. Any other judge will doubtless hear this case.

Mr. Cassidy—That's putting me on my technical remedy.

Judge Ludlow—And legal rights also.

Mr. Cassidy—I know of no case where bail was increased without the testimony being heard. There was one judge on this bench who acted in the case of Deschamps in a manner that he lived to regret.

Judge Ludlow—I am not aware of his reasons for so doing. In this case it is indispensable to the ends of justice to act as I have done.

Mr. Cassidy—Will the District Attorney stand up in my presence and say there is any evidence in this case to warrant the increase of bail?

Judge Ludlow—You can sue out your writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. Cassidy—I must submit, sir.

Judge Ludlow—If you claim the discharge of this man or the reduction of bail, you have your legal remedy without any submission in the case. If any other judge thinks I have acted wrong in increasing the bail, I will be glad if they will correct me.

Mr Cassidy now proceeded to draw up his writ.

CITY COUNCILS.

Both branches of City Council held their regular stated meeting yesterday afternoon.

Select Branch—Mr. Stokley, President, was in the chair.

Communications as follow were referred:

For permission to Harrison, Havemeyer & Co. to construct a railroad turnout.

For water-pipe in Green street, Twenty-third ward.

Mr. Hodgdon presented a report from the Committee on Water, authorizing the laying of water-pipe in Sheaf, Wellington, and other streets. The report was adopted.

The City Treasurer asked an additional appropriation for office expenses.

A petition was also received asking for the opening of Almond street.

A resolution of inquiry as to the propriety of lowering the grade of Bridge street was passed.

Also, a resolution looking to the early replacing of Manayunk bridge, carried away by the recent freshet.

A resolution was offered rescinding the present contract for grading Long lane.

Mr. Jones said that the contractor was not only not performing the work that he agreed to do, but is giving to every one having occasion to reach the Gas-works at Point Breeze every annoyance in his power. Should Councils take no action in the matter before winter snows set in, the hauling of coke from the Gas-works will be a virtual impossibility.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Highways.

A resolution asking the Mayor to return the ordinance consolidating the Departments of Wharves and Landings was passed without dissent.

Mr. McCall offered a resolution directing the Chief Engineer to extend the line of Broad street to the county line. This passed.

Mr. Smith offered a resolution authorizing the laying of a turnout in Swanson street for the benefit of Harrison, Havemeyer & Co.

A motion was made to refer to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Smith suggested that, as the Baltimore Railroad Company have run their track up Swanson street, it was but equitable that the business of Philadelphia should be facilitated as much as possible, and that a big sugar-house like this should be afforded the opportunity to place their product directly upon the burden cars.

Mr. Marcus thought that such a turnout would virtually block all other use of the street. He wanted to again inspect the locality before voting for it.

Mr. Franciscus wanted the committee to see the locality before acquiescing in the petition.

It was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. McCall offered a resolution directing the construction of a sewer in the line of Shippen street. Referred to the Committee on Surveys.

Common Council bills were now reached.

One authorizing the laying of the Stowe or other wooden pavement in front of the Philadelphia and Farmers and Mechanics' Banks of Philadelphia, in Chestnut street, between Fourth and Fifth, was taken up. It was debated for an hour without cessation.

Mr. Barlow wanted the work done under the supervision of the Highway Department. He so offered to amend.

Mr. Duffy moved that the Belgian stone, when taken up, be in the possession of the Highway Department.

Mr. Barlow didn't like this. He earnestly opposed its adoption. If a party desired to make experiments as to the value of a new-fangled pavement; if that party substituted one of equal or greater value than the one they displaced, that material should in equity become their property. If the substitute proved inferior to the one removed, of course they would be legally bound for the restoration of the original floor.

Mr. Duffy said the way things looked through his spectacles was that the stone, when taken up, should be carted to the city stone-yard. Were this not done, he asked, how can the city be assured of regaining it in the event of the new pavement turning out to be mere gammon.

Mr. Fox represented these banks as responsible corporations. In their keeping the stone was quite as safe as in the municipal stone yard. "Who knows," asked Mr. Fox, "what will become of the stone in the event of the selection of that place as its depository?"

Mr. Hopkins considered Mr. Duffy's motion superfluous. Three years ago parties undertook to experiment with concrete in front of Independence Hall, upon the precise conditions proposed in the existing case. The removed material was not carted to the city yards. When the concrete was found valueless the city was put to the expense of scooping it out and replacing the bricks.

Mr. Duffy's amendment was lost; Mr. Barlow's passed.

Mr. Plumley expressed admiration for the Belgian pavement now in front of these banks. He was reluctant to give consent to its removal to the extent of but a section of a square. Introduce a bill to repave the entire square uniformly and he would sustain it with his vote.

The Chamber refused to agree. The bill then passed.

Several bills from the opposite Chamber were concurred in, and Select Council adjourned.

Common Branch.—The resignation of Mr. Joseph F. Marcer, of the Twentieth ward, necessitated the election of a new president.

Mr. Harry Huhn, of the Eighteenth ward, was called to the chair. The calling of the roll was proceeded with, after which the Chamber went into an election of President.

Mr. Hanna nominated Louis Wagner. The nomination closed, and Mr. Wagner was elected by acclamation.

Mr. Huhn administered the oath of office, and Mr. Wagner took his seat, and spoke as follows:

Gentlemen: In entering upon the duties of the office of president of Common Council, to which your votes have called me, I desire to thank you for the high honor conferred, and to request that you will co-operate with me in a prompt dispatch of business as legislators for so vast a municipality as Philadelphia.

Succeeding, as I do, one of so varied and extensive abilities as a parliamentary chairman, as we all know our late president, Joseph F. Marcer, Esq., to have been, I trust that your comparisons may be charitable, and that you will assist me in the responsible duties of my office. I am sure you will pardon me, gentlemen, as well as agree with me, in my expressions of regret at the retirement of Mr. Marcer from this chair and from this Hall. He has been here so many years that the thought of his retirement had never been entertained, and his resignation is a serious loss to the tax-payers of this city; for, whether as a member on the floor, as chairman of the Committee on Finances, or as president, his interests were the public interests, and his aim the public good. While we regret his departure from among us, many of us hope that he may be raised to higher public honors and duties, and I feel certain that even the gentleman in the minority here would see with kindly feeling his advancement, should the coming political contest so will it.

With repeated thanks for your particular toward me and in the hope that the close of the year may see the many important objects of legislation, in connection with our Water Department, our Highways, the House of Correction, the Park, new Public Buildings, and the Fire Department, which demand our attention now, disposed of and settled in a manner satisfactory to our constituents, we will now proceed with the order of the day.

Mr. Van Hauten offered the following resolution of thanks to Mr. Marcer:

Resolved, By the Common Council of the city of Philadelphia, that the thanks of Common Council are eminently due and are hereby tendered to Joseph F. Marcer, Esq., retiring president of the Common Council, for the able, impartial and efficient manner in which he has presided for the past three years over the deliberations of this body.

Resolved, That in the retirement of Mr. Marcer the city of Philadelphia has lost an able and wise legislator; one who has always proved a watchful guardian over her affairs, and an active coadjutor in all measures tending to promote the growth and prosperity of her commercial and manufacturing interests.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions, properly engrossed and attested, be prepared by the clerk of Common Council and presented to Mr. Marcer.

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

The following communications were received: One from Gideon Clark, of the Board of Port Wardens, setting forth the slime and filth from the gas-works, at Twenty-fifth and Callowhill streets, had formed a bar in the Schuylkill river, at a point which is above water at low tide, and obstructing the channel, and asking for a conference on the subject with an appropriate committee.

Also, one from the Park Commissioners, stating that they are anxious to commence operations on that section known as East Park. Postponed for the present.

Mr. Hanna presented a resolution granting the Philadelphia National and Farmers and Mechanics' National Banks authority to lay the Stowe foundation pavements in front of their buildings. Agreed to.

Mr. Ray presented a communication from the Chief Commissioner of Highways in reference to the damage on the Schuylkill. Referred.

Mr. Miller presented a resolution of instructions to the Chief Engineer of the Water-works to lay pipe on Norris square. Agreed to.

The motion to proceed with a second reading of the bill from Select Council to pay the former contractors for cleaning the streets, which was under discussion at the adjournment of Council last week, was resumed. The yeas were 3; nays 30.

Mr. Hetzel moved to reconsider.

Mr. Ray moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. The yeas were 25, nays 11.

Mr. Shoemaker, of the Committee on Finance, presented an ordinance to make an appropriation of $537 50, to pay for re-indexing and entering satisfaction on the records of the District Court. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution authorizing certain transfers to the Guardians of the Poor. Agreed to.

Mr. Myers, of the Committee on Police, read in place and presented an ordinance making an appropriation of $3750 to pay for the expenses of the arrest of the attempted assassins of detective Brooks. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Bardsley, of the Committee on Surveys, presented a resolution placing Bounty street on the plan of public property. Agreed to.

Also, one directing a revision of the boundaries of Evergreen street, in the Twenty-second ward. Agreed to.

Also, one relating to the construction of an inlet, making twenty feet the distance from inlet to sewer. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance for the construction of sewers on Spruce, west of Twenty-first, and other streets. Agreed to.

Mr. Ray, of Committee on Highways, presented a resolution authorizing the opening of Clearfield and other streets. Agreed to.

Also, one for the paving of Spring Garden street, from Twelfth to Broad streets, with wooden pavement. Agreed to.

Also, one for the paving of Adair and other streets. Agreed to.

Also, one for the paving of Dickinson and other streets. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance for paving the railway tracks with wooden pavement. Agreed to.

Mr. Shoemaker, of Joint Committee on Law and Finance, presented a report on the memorial of the Schuylkill Navigation Company asking that the committee be discharged. Granted.

The following bills from Select Council were taken up:

One from Common Council for the paving of streets in front of national banks, with an amendment. Agreed to.

One for the laying of water pipe on Sheaf, Oriana, Seventeenth, Wellington and other streets. Referred to Committee of Water of Common Council.

Also, one relative to the construction of sewers, &c. Agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley moved to reconsider. Agreed to. He then moved to amend by inserting that the cost should not exceed $6000. Agreed to. The resolution as amended was agreed to.

Also, an amendment to the bill consolidating the Departments of Wharves, Markets, &c., passed in September. Referred to Committee on Law of Common Council.

Also, one relative to the bridge at Manayunk. Referred to the Committee on Highways.

Also, one to change the place of voting in the Fourth division of the Fifth ward.

Mr. Evans moved to lay the bill upon the table, and called for the yeas and nays, which stood yeas 4, nays 22. No quorum voting, the roll was called, and the motion to lay on the table was lost. The resolution finally passed.

The bill relative to the consolidation of the Departments of Wharves and Landings was resumed, and finally passed.

Also, one notifying the owners of property on Merion road that the same would be required for public use. Agreed to.

Also, one for repairing Callowhill street, between Second and Third. Referred.

On motion, adjourned.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....6'03 | MOON SETS.....8'01
SUN SETS.....5'31 | HIGH WATER.....4'17

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

T. S. HOOD, C. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Bremen	Havre	New York	Sept. 18
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 24
Etna	Liverpool	New York via Hal	Sept. 25
Baltimore	Southampton	Baltimore	Sept. 25
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	Sept. 28
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 28
France	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 29
Idaho	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 29
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 30

FOR EUROPE.

Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 9
Hibernian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 9
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Oct. 9
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 9
Bellona	New York	London	Oct. 9
China	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 13
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 16
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool, via Hal	Oct. 19
Atalanta	New York	London	Oct. 23

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Oct. 9
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Oct. 9
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Oct. 11
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Oct. 14
C. of Mexico	New York	Vera Cruz	Oct. 16
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Diamond State, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Br. brig Sea Breeze, Buckley, Antigua, Thos. Wattson & Sons.

Brig J. Baker, Phelan, Savannah, Workman & Co.

Schr S. S. Hilles, Burgess, London, P. Wright & Sons.

Schr Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, Boston, John Rommel, Jr. & Bro.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, 70 hours from Charleston, with cotton, etc., to E. A. Souder & Co. In the bay, passed four foreign barques and one American, all bound up; also, seven brigs, in ballast.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Schr L. A. Danenhower, Sheppard, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to Day, Huddell & Co.

Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna Creek, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Oct. 7.—Four barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 7.—The following barges leave in tow to-night eastward:—

C. V. Houghten and Chas. McGaffrey.

The damage to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is the cause of paucity of number of barges for New York.

L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, from New Orleans via Havana Oct. 1, at New York yesterday. Experienced strong northerly gales the entire passage. Died Oct. 4th, and buried at sea, Louis Spear, aged 17 months.

Barque John Boulton, Lindsay, cleared at New York 6th inst. for Laguayra and Porto Cabello.

Barque Wm Van Name, Craig, at Marseilles 21st ult., from New York.

Barque Agir, Wisnar, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 28th ult.

Barque Mary Lowerison (of St. John, N. B.), Morris, from the Clyde in ballast for Philadelphia, put back to Lamlash with loss of spars and sails.

Brig Nellie Ware, Ware, hence, at Bangor 4th inst.

Brig Mechanic, Dyer, hence, at Bath 31 inst.

Brig Isabella Bourmann, Kennard, hence, at Portsmouth 1st inst.

Brig Julia E. Haskell, Haskell, cleared at New York yesterday for Buenos Ayres.

Schrs Reporter, Coombs; Izetta, Payne; and George Albert, McDonald, hence, at Bangor 4th inst.

Schr Maria Roxana, Palmer, hence, at Portland 5th inst.

Schrs Curtis Tilton, Somers; Edward Kidder, Baker; M. B. Harris, Crowley; M. Sewall, Frisbee; and M. & E. Henderson, Price, hence, at Portsmouth 1st inst.

Schrs George Kilburn, Hamlin, from Brooklyn, Me.; Thomas Cahill, Ritter, from New Haven; Ida V. McCabe, Pickup, from do.; and Jesse Williams, Haskell, from Bridgeport, all for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 6th inst.

Schrs Cornelius, Pratt, for Norwich; Quicksteep, Smith, for New London; and Lamartine, for New Haven, all from Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 6th inst.

Schr Fanny Fern, Saunders, hence, at Newport 4th inst.

Schr Minnesota (of Sandwich), Phinney, from Pawtucket for Philadelphia, while at anchor just below Fox Point wharf, on Monday afternoon, was accidentally run into by the steamer Canonicus, and had one of her davits carried away and boat stove. The C. had some of her light work stove on the starboard side.

Schrs L. G. Gorgeswell, Sweet, from Ipswich; Kate P. Lunt, Lunt, from Boston; L. A. May, May, from Fall River; Elina M. Wright, Freeman, from Gardiner; and Amelia, Beebe, from Providence, all for Philadelphia, remained at Newport P. M. 4th inst.

Schr Frances Satterly, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Schr Ephraim and Anna, hence for Boston, before reported sunk on South Boston flats, has been pumped out and raised.

Schrs Hattie Baker, Crowell, and Lizzie, Frambes, hence, at Boston 4th inst.

Schr Cabot, Parker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 4th inst.

Schr Amelia, Thurlow, hence, at Newburyport 2d inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Hydrographic Department at Madrid has given notice that on the 1st of June, 1869, the eastern mole at the port of Valencia, Mediterranean, had attained a length of 65 yards in an E.S.E. direction. Judging by the work already executed, it is expected that in every six months an additional length of 65 yards will be completed, until the mole shall have attained a length of 455 yards. The light exhibited from this mole is always on the angle formed by the old mole and the one now building.

Also, a temporary light has been exhibited on the extremity of the western mole now building at the port of Alicante. The light is a fixed green light, elevated 26 feet above the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of about 2 miles. The light will be shifted as the work advances, and will always indicate the extremity of the mole.

By order, W. B. SHURRICK, Chairman.

Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Sept. 17, 1869.

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS.

The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety

OF

FULL AND HALF-BOUND

BLANK BOOKS,

MEMORANDUM, PASS,

COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC.

To be found in this city, is at the

OLD ESTABLISHED

Blank Book Manufactory

OF

JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,

No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,

9 23 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WAREROOMS, UP STAIRS.

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. M. A. BINDER.

ARTISTE DES MODES,

1101,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

This opportunity is taken to announce that I have just returned from Paris and London, with the latest FALL FASHIONS. These designs being personally selected and modelled from the greatest novelties, and trimmed in a superior style, will open

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1869,

With French and English Dresses, Cloaks, Mantelletts, Sleeves, and Children's Costumes, Robe de Chambre and Breakfast Dresses.

Dress and Cloak Making in every variety.

Wedding Trousseaux furnished at short notice and reasonable prices.

Real Thread and Guipure Laces, Roman and Plain Ribbons and Sashes.

Paris Jewelry, newest style of Jet, Gold and Shell, the rarest and most elegant ever offered. Hair Bands, Combs, and Regal Nets.

Dress and Cloak Trimmings, the most tasteful that are to be found in the French metropolis, wholesale and retail.

Bridal Veils and Wreaths.

Kid Gloves, 75 cents and $1 00 per pair.

Exclusive Agents for MRS. M. WORK'S celebrated system for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, etc. etc. 3 6 stuth§

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

REVENUE STAMPS

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET,

(Two doors below Chesnut street)

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in ayment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards.....2 per cent.
" 100 " .....3 "
" 300 " .....4 "

Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia,

DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Of every description, for

Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

GREAT SAVING OF FUEL.—COMSTOCK'S PATENT REVOLVING FLUE RADIATOR

Should be in use on every Heater and Stove. It increases the heat fifty per cent. and saves nearly one-half of the coal, and will also heat a room above in place of a stove. CALL AND SEE THEM at the manufactory of

C. J. DOUGHERTY,

No. 120 N. NINTH Street.

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ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 26 NORTH WHARVES

AND

No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,

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ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

SILVER PLATED WARE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

MEAD & ROBBINS,

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Manufacturers of the Finest Grades of

SILVER PLATED WARES.

We make our own goods; deposit the Silver accurately by weight, and Warrant each article by our Trade Mark on the base, and by written guarantees if preferred. They are equal to the finest grades of English and French Wares, and artistic in design and elegantly ornamented.

CUTLERY.

Pearl, Ivory, and Rubber Cutlery in great variety, plate and unplated, in quantities as required.

N.E. Corner Ninth and Chesnut,

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"WINDOW GLASS."

EVANS, SHARP & CO.,

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Are daily receiving shipments of Glass from Works, where they are now making 10,000 feet day.

They are also receiving shipments of

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.

Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at 9 25 3m

LOWEST MARKET RATES.

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2000 SOUTH Street. 1869

11§

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,

FIFTEENTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,

ESLER & BROTHER, Proprietors.

WOOD MOULDINGS,

BRACKETS, ETC.

BALUSTERS AND TURNING WORK.

A Large Stock always on hand. 9 11 3m

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.

WATSON & GILLINGHAM,

3 29§ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters

WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,

N. W. CORNER OF

EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

9 15 3m PHILADELPHIA.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.) PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,

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TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid composition roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, peeling, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!

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WIRE GUARDS,

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Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,

2 3fmw§ No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA.

CARL ROSA, C. D. HESS & CO., Proprietors and Directors

D. DE VIVO.....Business Manager

SECOND AND LAST NIGHT OF THE PURITAN'S DAUGHTER.

With Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, Miss STOCKTON, Messrs. LAURENCE, CASTLE, SEGUIN, HALL, DE SOLLA, and others.

Conductor.....Mr. CARL ROSA

TO-MORROW at 2 o'clock, GRAND MATINEE.

MARITANA. MARITANA. MARITANA.

With Mme. PAREPA-ROSA.

TO-MORROW NIGHT, LAST TIME, THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

With Miss ROSE HERSEE.

Admission to Parquet, Dress Circle, and Balcony.....$1
Reserved Seats.....$1 50 | Family Circle.....75 cents
Gallery.....25 cents

Seats for any night can be secured at the Academy and at Trumpler's Music Store.

IMMENSE SUCCESS, THE MAMMOTH PAVILION CROWDED, OF THE GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS, THE LARGEST CIRCUS ON THIS CONTINENT, FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY, ON THE ILLUMINATED GROUNDS, EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN RACE AND VINE, TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES EACH DAY, 2½ and 7½ P. M. Doors open at 2 and 7 o'clock.

The performances are fully equal to the splendors of the street display. ALL THE CELEBRATED ARTISTES from the principal arenas and hippodromes of Europe. Riders, Vaulters, Gymnasts, Lady and Gentlemen Performers, etc.

MR. PEARCE, THE CELEBRATED LION TAMER, WILL ENTER THE DEN OF WILD LIONS at the close of each performance, and feed them in the presence of the audience.

REMEMBER! REMEMBER!!

A PERFORMANCE EVERY AFTERNOON!!

A PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT!!

Admission, 50 cents; Children under 10 years, 25 cents. Due notice of the Third Parade will be given with the route. 10 7 2s

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

THIS (Friday) NIGHT, an entire change of bill.

FIRST TIME THIS SEASON, Charles Reade and Tom Taylor's beautiful Comedy of PEG WOFFINGTON OR, MASKS AND FACES,

With a splendid distribution of characters.

PEG WOFFINGTON.....LAURA KEENE

On MONDAY—The new Comedy of HOME.

Seats secured six days in advance.

Doors open at 7; commences at ½ to 8.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 7¾.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 8, BENE

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1869.

THE WAR AGAINST THE WHISKY RING.

The proceedings connected with the arrest and prosecution of the Brooks assassins are not to be judged by ordinary judicial rules, and there are special reasons for caution and severity in every ramification of these cases which rarely exist. The whisky ring is a combination of the most infamous and dangerous character. It is at once the enemy of the Government and of every honest citizen. It aims to cheat the nation of its revenues, thus increasing the burthens of tax-payers, and at the same time to swell its coffers by exacting from the consumers of its vile compounds a large portion, if not all, of the sum due to the National Treasury. Emboldened by many successes, and infuriated at the rapid suppression of its nefarious system of operations which has occurred during the present year, it has, after repeated perpetrations of nearly every other crime in the calendar, at last resorted to the desperate and dastardly measure of attempting to assassinate a vigilant national detective officer. It no doubt designed to follow up its first success in this species of wickedness until every faithful guardian of the interests of the nation was overawed, and the rule was established that no man could dare to brave the whisky lion in his den except on instant peril of his life. Men connected with such combinations and animated by such purposes rise far above the level of ordinary criminals, and while they deserve unusually severe punishment, it is at the same time necessary that extraordinary vigilance and severity should be displayed in the management of judicial proceedings against them. The city teems with their satellites. Vast sums of money will be readily furnished to find a loophole of escape. Cunning lawyers will be employed, wherever bribery can be successfully resorted to it will be tried, and every offensive and defensive weapon which experienced criminals employ in their warfare against justice will be freely used. The proceedings up to this time afford an indication of what may be expected hereafter. The audacity of the attempted assassination, in open day, in a store on one of the busiest thoroughfares of the city, the skill with which detection and pursuit were temporarily evaded, the coolness of the criminals in luxuriating at an obscure watering place on the wages of their iniquity, the attempts to rescue them at New York by the friendly aid of the Judge of that city who has gained an unenviable notoriety for his partiality to criminals, and the obstacles thrown in the way of a vigorous prosecution of the prisoners here, all combine to indicate that a desperate conflict with these dangerous enemies of society is impending. It is a gratifying feature of this conflict, however, that the Mayor and the trustworthy portion of his police force, the District Attorney and his assistants, and Judge Ludlow, have all displayed an invincible determination to conduct the campaign against these criminals vigorously. The Mayor and his detectives deserve great praise for the skill and courage displayed in working up this case; the District Attorney is evidently fully alive to its importance; and the action of Judge Ludlow, in deciding that he would not take less than $20,000 bail in any of these cases, will be warmly applauded by the honest portion of the community. It is to the interest of every good citizen that the campaign thus begun should be prosecuted until not only the subordinate tools and the hired assassins, but their backers, are brought to justice. It is not only necessary that the active criminals should be safely housed for an extended term in the penitentiary, but it is very desirable that the richer knaves who, from a comparatively safe base of operations, planned this iniquitous crime, should also be convicted and imprisoned. These rascals have escaped punishment too long, but as the tone of public sentiment in regard to evasions of the revenue laws is rapidly improving, at the same time that great indignation against all the authors and abettors of the late outrage prevails, the present moment is especially favorable to a decisive demonstration against the worst members of the whisky ring in this city. A powerful blow of this character will be worth millions of dollars to the national Treasury; it will purify the moral atmosphere more than a hundred convictions of ordinary criminals; and it will also teach all whom it may concern that the cowardly Venetian custom of hiring bravos to commit murder cannot be established in Philadelphia.

THE APPROACHING ELECTIONS.

Tuesday next will be a field-day for the politicians. Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Iowa hold their elections on that day, each State electing a Governor and other State officers, as well as members of the Legislature. The political complexion of Iowa is so decidedly Republican that but little interest attaches to the contest in that State. Governor Merrill will, as a matter of course, be re-elected by an overwhelming majority, and the State Legislature will be as one-sided as the handle of an old-fashioned jug, ensuring the election to the United States Senate of the Hon. James F. Wilson, recently a member of the lower house of Congress, in the place of the Hon. James W. Grimes, who has resigned, although his full term does not expire until March 4, 1871.

In Ohio an earnest and bitter contest is being waged over the Legislature, of which the Democrats had control last year by a small majority, despite the large Republican majority in the State at large. There is but little doubt that Pendleton and his repudiation policy will be repudiated by the people, by the re-election of Governor Hayes. But the Democracy are putting forth their strongest efforts to retain control of the Legislature, in order to prevent the ratification of the proposed fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution. The Republicans, however, are quite as earnest and active, and appear to be not only determined to succeed, but confident of success.

With the state of the canvass in this State, and in the city of Philadelphia, our readers have been kept posted from day to day. Aside from the usual interest involved in the contest, the practical working of the new Registry law will be thoroughly tested, whatever may be the result, and the manner in which it operates will be looked for with unusual anxiety. Elsewhere we publish to-day the names of the candidates in the three States which hold their elections on Tuesday, together with the votes of past years. This article will be found very useful for reference, not only to the politician, but to every voter who takes an interest in the result at the approaching contests at the polls.

The Republican demonstration in Spain is apparently gaining increased importance. The Republican deputies, failing to defeat the bill suspending the constitutional guarantees of citizens during the insurrection, no longer participate in the deliberations of the Cortes, and actual hostilities have commenced. Although the regular troops have so far been victorious, the leaders of the new movement do not appear to have been overawed, and there is little doubt that their demonstration is at least of sufficient importance to grant incidental aid to the Cubans by preventing the departure of Spanish reinforcements from Cadiz.

THE FINE ARTS.

The art world—a little world, it is true, but one of some importance, nevertheless—is beginning to show signs of activity with the falling of the leaves and the advent of frosty nights. During the summer the studios are deserted, and the artists are abroad collecting new ideas among the mountains and by the sea-shore, and making sketches that will blossom into pictures during the winter months. A number of the artists have returned from their summer jaunts, and the promise for new pictures is good. It is to be hoped that purchasers, with plenty of cash in their pockets, will be on hand to apply the proper stimulus, and make art flourish in a pecuniary as well as an æsthetic sense.

Mr. Edward Moran, before his usual time for settling down to work, has hurried home from the coast of Maine big with a grand idea which he is now engaged in elaborating upon a canvas of sufficient size to enable him to do himself justice. The subject is taken from the Book of Job, and illustrates the passage where the Almighty speaks from the whirlwind, and discourses of His own power and majesty. This is the most important work that Mr. Moran has yet undertaken, and if his picture at all approaches the sublimity of the great Hebrew poem, it will advance the artist's reputation more than any of his previous efforts. The main idea of the picture is as yet scarcely indicated upon the canvas, and in its present chaotic state it would be obviously out of place to advance any opinion as to its probable success.

A fine chromo copy of Mr. Moran's excellent picture of "The Launching of the Life-boat," has been made, which is much more successful than chromos often are. It is an excellent reproduction of the picture, the colors being unusually pure and good.

Mr. F. De Berg Richards, who has been in Europe for some time executing a number of orders for well-known gentlemen of this city, has arranged his works for exhibition at the Artists' Fund Rooms, No. 1334 Chesnut street. These include some seventeen pictures of Italian, Swiss, German, Scotch, and American scenery, and a large number of sketches in oil, *aquarelle*, and monochrome. The finished works are "Lake Lugano;" the "Vally of the Lauterbrunnen from the Castle of Unspunnen;" "Isola Bella, "Lake Maggiore"—this is the scene of the famous opening chapters of Jean Paul's great novel of "Titan"—"The Brandywine;" "The Juniata;" "Lake Como, from Bellaggio;" "Valley of Chamouni;" "Campagna, near Rome;" "Altorf, Switzerland;" "Lake Zug, Switzerland;" "Temple of Vesta, Tivoli;" "Campagna, Sunset;" "Valley of the Cheat River, W. V.;" "Bellaggio, Lake Como;" "The Valley of the Laterbrunnen; and "St. Peter's, at Rome."

Mr. Howard Roberts, who has been studying in Paris for three years past, returned home about the beginning of the summer, and he has now settled down to work in a new studio. Mr. Roberts brought home with him a beautifully chiselled bust of an Italian girl, and several spirited terra cottas, which proved that he had spent his time to some advantage while abroad.

Mr. Milne Ramsey, who has also been in Paris for several years, returned recently, bringing with him several meritorious still-life pictures. Mr. Ramsey will go back to Paris shortly, and we believe he intends to establish himself there permanently.

Mr. T. J. Fennimore, whose large picture of "Mount Washington," and his beautiful sunset view on the Schuylkill, attracted much attention at the last exhibition at the Academy, has made a number of sketches near the city during the summer, which he is now engaged in working up into pictures. There are lovely spots about the city which are equal in picturesqueness to any that can be found in the country. These Mr. Fennimore has studied and explored with enthusiasm, and his works have therefore a particular interest for Philadelphians, independently of their intrinsic merits.

Mr. George Bensell, whose health has been failing him for some time past, has determined to remove from this city, and to establish his studio at Milford, Pennsylvania, where he hopes to be benefited by the fresh mountain air. At this place he will be in the midst of romantic scenery, and will be at the same time within easy distance of both Philadelphia and New York.

Mr. Bensell is now engaged upon a "Holy Family" and several other works that he will endeavor to finish before leaving the city.

The schools of the Academy of Fine Arts are now in operation under the direction of Professor Schussele, and the classes will be continued, as in past seasons, until it is determined, in one way or the other, what is to done with the building. The theatre project seems to hang fire, and the whole matter of the sale of the lot is in a delightful state of uncertainty. So long as the Academy remains in its present quarters, there is very little hope that it will ever be much better than it is at present, and it is very much to be desired that the old establishment shall be broken up and a fresh start made. The Academy will then have a chance to enlist the sympathies of those who now take no interest in it whatever; and if a new building is commenced, and a real desire manifested to establish in Philadelphia a great art school, such as is undoubtedly needed, there is very little doubt that all the funds required will be forthcoming. The importance of thorough art training, merely as an necessary auxiliary to the industries of the country, is beginning to be better appreciated every day, and it only requires that those who are most directly interested in the matter, and who profess to have at heart the advancement of American art, shall make a display of intelligent activity to enlist the aid of the public in the scheme for founding a thoroughly organized Art Academy that will supersede the necessity of students going to Europe to finish their education. Let the subject of art education be put before the public, so that its practical bearing can be understood, and the real requirements of the case plainly set forth, and there are plenty who now take no interest in the matter who will gladly aid in establishing an institution that will be a credit to Philadelphia and the country.

It only requires a display of intelligent activity to accomplish all that is desired to be done, and if the proper effort is made the artists will be obliged to forget their jealousies and grievances against the old Academy, and to unite cordially with the moneyed men of the city in carrying out a grand design in which both parties are equally interested.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 332 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1869.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that they will be entitled to subscribe, at par, for ONE SHARE OF NEW STOCK for each eight shares or fraction of eight shares of stock that may be standing in their respective names at the closing of the books on the 30th instant.

Subscriptions will be payable in cash, either in full at the time of subscription, or in instalments of twenty-five per cent. each, payable in the months of October, 1869, and January, April, and July, 1870.

Stock paid for in full by November 1, 1869, will be entitled to participate in all dividends that may be declared after that date.

On stock not paid in full by November 1 next, interest will be allowed on instalments from date of payment.

Subscription Books will be opened October 1 and closed November 1 next.

CHAS. C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1869.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY has declared a Quarterly Dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT., payable at their Office, No. 303 WALNUT Street, on and after FRIDAY, October 15, 1869.

10 8 23t CHAS. C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer.

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, No. 212 S. FIFTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7, 1869.

The Blank Forms and Stationery necessary to conduct the General Election on the 12th instant, will be ready to deliver to the Judge of each Election Division on and after SATURDAY, the 9th instant, on application to this Office.

HENRY CONNER, JOHN F. BALLIER, DAVID P. WEAVER, } City Commissioners. 10 8 3t

A RELIABLE MAN WANTED FOR Secretary and Treasurer of a Company just organizing, which promises remunerative results. Address 1669 Post Office Box, with name and references. 10 6 3t 4p

A FAIR IN AID OF THE PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR BLIND WOMEN will be held at the Hall of the Philadelphia City Institute, N. E. corner of CHESNUT & EIGHTEENTH STREETS, commencing on MONDAY, October 11, and continuing one week. 10 6 9t

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, NINTH Street, above Chesnut, Philadelphia. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. 104th Session, 1869-'70.

The General Introductory to the One Hundred and Fourth Course of Lectures will be delivered by ROBERT E. ROGERS, M. D., Professor of Chemistry, on MONDAY, the 11th inst., at 12 30 o'clock P. M.

10 8 2t R. E ROGERS, M. D., Dean.

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE. PHILADELPHIA, October 6, 1869.

The general introductory to the course will be delivered by Professor JOSEPH PANCOAST, M. D., on MONDAY, 11th instant, at 8 o'clock P. M.

B. HOWARD RAND, M. D., 10 7 3t Dean of Faculty.

PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY, NINTH Street, south of Locust. Medical Department. Session 1869-70 commences October 6, at 7½ o'clock, with a General Introductory by JOHN O'BYRNE, Esq. Free to the public. Students desirous of attending College will call upon the Dean, W. PAINE, M. D., at the University, from 9 to 4. 9 13 fmw 15t

MORNING GLORY. It is an admitted fact that the MORNING GLORY BASE-BURNING HEATING STOVES keep steadily ahead of all competitors. For superiority and economy in fuel they are unapproached. Call and see them. BUZBY & HUNTERSON, 10 6 1m 4p Nos. 309 and 311 N. SECOND Street.

NOTICE—STEAMSHIP PROMETHEUS, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—Shippers will please have their goods alongside at Pier 17, below Spruce street, before 5 o'clock P. M., TO-DAY.

1t E. A. SOUDER & CO., Dock street wharf.

CHARLES GIBBONS HAS REMOVED his LAW OFFICE to the North American newspaper building, No. 132 S. THIRD Street, second floor, front. 9 22 1m

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[For additional Cards see the Inside Pages.]

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The Introductory to the Twentieth Annual Session will be delivered by Professor CHARLES H. THOMAS, at the College, NORTH COLLEGE Avenue and TWENTY-SECOND Street, on THURSDAY, the 14th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. 10 8 stuw 3t

POLITICAL.

UNION LEAGUE MEETING.

HON. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

Will Address the People

OF

PHILADELPHIA

AT

HORTICULTURAL HALL,

BROAD STREET,

ON

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, 1869,

AT 7½ O'CLOCK. 10 7 3t

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES, FIFTH and LIBRARY Streets, OCTOBER 7, 1869.

ORDER No. 8.

I. Members will assemble at Depot, Thirty-first and Chesnut streets, FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, 1869, to proceed to WEST CHESTER. Cars leave at 6·45 o'clock P. M., sharp.

II. Fare for the round trip, $1. Tickets to be had at the Hall on Friday.

By order of GEORGE TRUMAN, Jr., Chief Marshal.

JOSEPH K. McCAMMON, CALEB B. KIMBER, } Ass't Marshals. 10 7 2t

REPUBLICAN PEOPLE'S MEETING! HON. DAMON Y. KILGORE will address THE REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES OF CAMDEN, AT GASKELL'S HALL, Corner of FIFTH and BENSON, at 7½ P. M., THIS (Friday) EVENING. All good citizens are invited. 1t

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From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.

Those Loquacious Ladies.

I refer to the ladies in East Twenty-third street. They have become more loquacious than ever during the last few days. Mrs. Wilbour has been reading an essay on "The Ballot as a Part of Woman's Education," whereupon Mrs. Norton, who burns to make herself notorious, presented resolutions calling upon all the women in the State who favor equal suffrage to appoint inspectors of elections, open their polls, cast their ballots, and make their returns in the usual form. A further feature in Mrs. Norton's resolution was that if, after the women had conformed to the requirements of the law, the returns should be rejected, they should then appeal to the Supreme Court. Mrs. Wilbour greatly favored these sprightly resolutions, although she is the last woman in the world upon whom, judging from appearances, one would dream of bestowing the epithet "strong-minded." She is meek-looking and weak-looking, with gentle manners and the general appearance of an interesting invalid making a great effort for a great occasion. How, with her *physique*, she manages to transact her share of the loquacity, I am unable to comprehend. Mrs. Stanton, however, who opposed the resolutions with all the vigor of her inherent good sense, aided by the eloquence of her noble presence, is one of those women who can conduct themselves impressively in any situation. From the silver of her hair to the silver of her voice, the gold of her spectacles to that of her speeches, she is a dear, good, sensible old lady, with one crotchet—woman's suffrage—which is quite pardonable. When she ceases to be president, God help the Woman's Suffrage Association! Meanwhile I pity the fathers and brothers of these loquacious ladies. I fancy I see them going around with pins supplying the place of shirt buttons, and with toeless and heel-less stockings. It *may* be that these feminine pursuers of the right to vote do sew all the tears at home before proceeding to sow their wild oats abroad. It *is* possible that there are no masculine lamentations over frayed bosoms and ripped inexpressibles. It is within the reach of imagination that the Sorosisite does *not* wring her husband's fleshly bosom, and that the washer-woman is permitted to punctually wring his linen one, that the cook is kept in her place, and that the housemaid takes no liberties—but these things are hardly likely, or the ladies of the Sorosis and the Woman's Suffrage Association could scarcely find time for so much unmitigated gab.

The Murdered Chinese.

Yesterday afternoon, as I walked along Centre street, opposite the Tombs, I saw three hearses drawn up before a tenement house there. They were surrounded by a large crowd, and contained the bodies of the three Chinese victims who were lately murdered there. The sensation being a legitimate one, and the number of victims larger than usual, the sympathy of the beholders was more ruffian-like than upon a common occasion, and the help of the police was called in.

Miss Bateman.

That Miss Kate Bateman has done pecuniarily well during her engagement at Booth's will be recognized when it is stated that for her last week's services she received four thousand dollars. Her audiences have been very large, and there has been no falling off in the appreciation that raised her to such eminence years ago. Next Monday evening week she is to appear in *Mary Warner*, which it will be remembered was written expressly for her by Tom Taylor. Her engagement extends over some weeks yet, unless a new arrangement is entered into. I, for one, think her acting has improved since her marriage. It is warmer. The colors are richer and the tints more delicately shaded. Years have brought not only the philosophic mind, but the loving heart. Perhaps it is inevitable that Mrs. Crone, the wife, should be a better artiste than Miss Bateman, the maiden.

Ferry Boat Romance.

Near midnight on Wednesday evening, I found myself on Fulton street, not very far from the ferry, when a good looking girl of twenty swept hurriedly by me, with both hands raised to her temples, and exclaiming in an agonized voice, "Don't, Charley! Leave me!" She was rapidly pursued by a young man of about her own age, who was the very picture of a gentlemanly ruffian, and who carried a velvet cloak which evidently belonged to the young woman. They swept by me down to the ferry, a crowd following them, and I following the crowd. The boat was just in, but the girl must have made a furious dash amongst the crowd, for the next moment a splash was heard, a loud scream, and confused exclamations of "She's thrown herself in!" She had thrown herself in, but by the time I got there had been fished out, and conveyed into the ladies' cabin, where she sat shivering—the centre of a curious crowd. The young man who had followed her was leaning over her with an embarrassed air, evidently endeavoring to console her, and cherishing one of her cold hands in his. The other was still raised to her temple, as though she suffered pain there. In this plight the misguided young couple reached New York, and whatever their story might be, none of it became known, for a cab was called. "Charley" and the interesting pseudo-suicide got in, and away they drove, and the midnight sensation was over. Not having seen this mention of a too frequent New York ferry romance in any of the newspapers, I thought myself at liberty to mention it here.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"The Bohemian Girl" by the Parepa-Rosa Troupe.

Balfe's *Bohemian Girl* is a very pleasant contrast to his *Puritan's Daughter*. It has all the elements of popularity that the other lacks, and often as it has been sung, it is tolerably certain to draw a good house, if anything will. The performance last evening introduced a new tenor, Mr. Nordblom, in the *role* of "Thaddeus." This gentleman has a good, firm tenor voice, a little defective in the low notes, but clear and sweet in the middle and upper register. His method is not of the best, but he sings with expression, and his execution of the airs, "'Tis Sad to Leave One's Fatherland," "Then You'll Remember Me," and "Fair Land of Poland" were cordially applauded.

Miss Rose Hersee appeared as "Arline," and more than confirmed the favorable impression made on her first appearance. This little lady is so attractive in her personal appearance, her voice is so sweet, well trained, and she is so evidently inspired by artistic enthusiasm, that she will certainly become a popular favorite, and as the representative of juvenile heroines of the opera she will make an admirable assistant to Madame Rosa. Miss Fanny Stockton gave a much better personation of the "Gipsy Queen" than we are commonly accustomed to. This is a difficult and rather ungracious *role*, and it is very seldom that a singer of even ordinary ability undertakes it. Mr. De Solla did the part of "Florestan" acceptably, and Mr. Campbell as "Count Arnheim," and Mr. Seguin as "Devilshoof" were excellent, as usual.

The opera was handsomely put upon the stage, and the fair scene in the second act, with its banners and other accessories, was highly creditable to the taste and enterprise of the management.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Balfe's opera of *The Puritan's Daughter* will be repeated this evening.

At the matinee to-morrow *Maritana* will be given, and in the evening *The Bohemian Girl*.

Martha is announced for Monday.

AT THE CHESNUT *Our American Cousin* has been withdrawn after a successful run of a week, and this evening Tom Taylor and Charles Reade's beautiful comedy of *Masks and Faces* will be performed, with Miss Keene as "Peg Woffington." This play is not only of a very high order of merit of itself, but it presents an admirable array of acting characters, that will serve to bring out the full strength of a capable company like that of the Chesnut. *Masks and Faces* well deserves to be much better known than it is, for it is really one of the freshest, brightest, and most pleasing works of the modern stage. A first-rate actress only can do justice to the *role* of "Peg Woffington," and when a first-rate actress attempts it, lovers of fine dramatic art can assure themselves of a treat. The part is admirably suited to Miss Keene's brilliant and elegant style of acting; and with Mr. Sheridan as "Triplet" and Miss Howard as "Mabel Vane," a first-class entertainment may be expected this evening.

Robertson's comedy of *Home* will be produced on Monday. There is no dramatic writer of the present day who is better deserving of the popularity he has attained than Robertson. His pieces are always pure in tone and elegant in style, and they are admirably suited to such a theatre and such a company as Miss Keene's.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Booth will appear this evening as "Othello." Mr. Booth is very fine in this *role*, and as a contrast to his "Iago," it should be seen by all admirers of first-rate tragic acting.

There will be a matinee to-morrow, when Mr. Booth will appear as "Claude Melnotte" in Bulwer's drama of *The Lady of Lyons*, and in the evening Shakespeare's tragedy of *Richard III* will be performed.

On Monday *Macbeth* will be given.

AT THE ARCH, *Formosa* is announced for this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, mirth and melody will combine this evening to entertain the patrons of minstrelsy. An attractive programme will be presented, which will contain a great number of amusing features.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS is now in the full tide of success on Eighth street between Race and Vine, crowded audiences being in attendance every afternoon and evening. The performances are up to a high mark of excellence and they are well worth viewing. The parade through the streets this morning, with the live lion, the drove of dromedaries, the splendid horses and the brilliant dresses of the riders, attracted much attention along the entire route.

A REFORMATION JUBILEE and grand musical festival will be held on Monday evening, October 18, to inaugurate the great fair for the benefit of the Orphans' Home at Germantown.

THE "STAR" course of lectures, under the management of Mr. T. B. Pugh, is attracting more attention in the best society of Philadelphia than any enterprise of the kind that has ever been brought to the notice of the public. Mr. Pugh presents an array of lecturing talent that cannot be equalled, and the subscription tickets for the course will undoubtedly be rapidly taken up. The whole course will consist of twenty lectures, in two series of ten each, which will extend through the greater part of the fall and winter. The scale of prices is remarkably low, considering the attraction; secured tickets for the series of ten lectures being $5; single admission, 50 cents; admission with reserved seat, 75 cents. Tickets can be had at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street, on Monday, October 11. The opening lecture will be delivered by Miss Anna Dickinson, on Tuesday, Oct. 19. Subject, "Whited Sepulchres."

CITY ITEMS.

FALL OVERCOATS.—*A fine assortment of these sensible and useful garments, better to fit and style than any others ready-made in Philadelphia, at lower prices than the lowest elsewhere. Also, a full stock of all kinds* MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS' CLOTHING, READY-MADE, *and of Materials in the Piece, to be made to order, comprising many entirely new and choice styles.*

☞ *Samples of Materials sent by mail when desired.*

HALF-WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth streets, BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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A VERY FULL and choice stock of Ready-made Clothing, at the lowest rates, may be found at CHARLES STOKES', No. 824 Chesnut street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

ATHLETIC VS. KEYSTONE.—The first game of a new series will be played to-morrow afternoon between the above clubs at Seventeenth street and Columbia avenue. Both clubs will present their strongest nines, and an exciting contest may be anticipated.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT in the northern part of our business centre is that of Curwen Stoddart & Bro., at Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North Second street. Here every thing in the dry goods line is to be obtained, and owing to the cheapness of their location the various articles are to be procured at the lowest prices possible. The styles are all popular and are coming in rapidly. They are being disposed of almost as quickly, and persons desiring to make good bargains had better drop in very soon.

THERE IS GOOD AUTHORITY for stating that in this country one adult out of every six dies of Consumption; and, indeed, so prevalent and so fatal has this disease become, that it is dreaded as the great scourge of the race; and yet, in the formative stages, all Pulmonary Complaints may be readily controlled by resorting promptly to the EXPECTORANT OF DR. D. JAYNE, which soothes and strengthens the bronchial tubes, allaying inflammation and cleansing them and the lungs of all impurities. It is a certain remedy for Coughs and Colds, which, when left to themselves, frequently bring on Pulmonary Complaints; and it cures Bronchitis effectually if taken in time, and the directions strictly followed. It has maintained its reputation as a curative for over a quarter of a century; and if those who are threatened with Lung Diseases, or any of the symptoms of Bronchitis or Asthma, will at once give this standard remedy a trial, they will never regret it. Sold everywhere.

THE EXHAUSTED SYSTEM.—Summer is a debilitating season, and the sudden change of temperature which takes place at this period of the year finds the healthiest of us considerably enervated by the preceding heat, and the weakly and delicate almost prostrated. This is not a favorable condition in which to encounter the raw cold winds of October and its chilling fogs and night dews, and consequently intermittent fever, dysentery, bilious attacks, and rheumatism are more or less prevalent everywhere, but especially in localities where the atmosphere is naturally unwholesome. In order to avoid the dangers arising from these causes, the exhausted system should now be renovated and invigorated by a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This purest and most potent of all vegetable tonics and exhilarants regulates the secretions while it renews the strength, and purifies the fluids of the body while it gives firmness and vigor to the nervous organization. Free from the unpleasant flavor which renders the ordinary tonics so repulsive, composed of extracts and juices of the choicest vegetable invigorants and correctives, mingled with a diffusive stimulant from which every noxious element has been expelled, this renowned preparation is, in all respects, the very best medicine of its kind that the world has ever known. Such is the opinion of distinguished members of the medical profession, and the general verdict of the public, after an experience of twenty years, during which HOSTETTER'S BITTERS has attained a greater popularity and a more extensive sale than any specific ever advertised in the columns of the American press.

CHARLES W. JAY, the able and brilliant editor of the "Union Sentinel," a leading Republican journal at Trenton, speaks thus of the Republican fight against the Ring:—

SCOVEL.—We give to our readers the brief speech of Scovel at Merchantsville, because it is a good speech, and appropriate to the difficulty that threatens to swamp the Republican party of the State. And then the man has not a fair chance against his enemies. Nearly all of our Republican editors feel that Scovel is at least right in his present attitude, and the wrong he is probing is eating at the vitals of the party. But unfortunately few of them have the moral courage to grapple with the wealth and position occupied by the handful of conspirators. And then "policy," and the "harmony of the party," restrain them the exposure so loudly demanded by sound policy and lasting harmony. The Jersey City *Evening Journal* and the *South Jersey Republican* have presented a manly front on this question, and if any other of our papers have shown like fidelity to the right, we have overlooked the evidence. Honesty, gentlemen, wins more than subserviency in the long run.

We are not the special champion of Scovel. But we love that good old English rule of "fair play," and when we see a whole flock of turkey gobblers pitching into one game cock, our sympathies are with the rooster. The gang who are after Jim are as selfish and corrupt as mercenary politicians can be, and go in for Number One, first, last, and all the time: *Scovel has shown more zeal, and made more sacrificing effort in the cause of Republican principles*, than all of his assailants combined. He may have fought individuals, ambitions beyond their merits, but he has never proved lacking in devotion to the enunciations of a Republican National Convention. What he has done we have done, and will do again, when occasion demands fearless independence in behalf of the purity of the party. To expose intrigue, even to the defeat of an important nominee, is the duty of every honest member of a political organization. To yield to the cry of "regular nominations" is to betray principle for the sake of unworthy success. This slavish obedience is the rule of despotism, and may do for an ignorant and besotted "Democracy," but your true Republican knows no such blind obedience.

Of Bettle, the opposing candidate the *Sentinel* says:—"But if Bettle is tarred with 'the Ring' stick he should be soused under without Republican mercy."

REMOVAL.— STEPHEN F. WHITMAN has removed his CONFECTIONERY AND CHOCOLATE ESTABLISHMENT from No. 1210 Market street, to his NEW BUILDING, S. W. CORNER OF TWELFTH AND MARKET STREETS.

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy-fixtures, at A. H. Franciscus & Co.'s, No. 913 Market street.

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WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE, Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

BURGIN—NEAL.—At Germantown, October 7, by the Rev. E. R. Beadle, D. D., assisted by the Rev. W. E. Iams, Mr. CHARLES F. BURGIN to Miss CHARLOTTE NEAL, of Jasper county, Iowa.

OBERGE—MOORE.—On Thursday, October 7, by the Rev. Wilbur F. Paddock, Mr. CHARLES H. OBERGE to Miss CLEMENTINE MOORE, daughter of the late Bethuel A. Moore, both of this city.

RISDON—McMULLIN.—On October 7, 1869, by the Rev. F. R. Harbaugh, WILLIAM M. RISDON, of Mount Holly, N. J., to MARY H., daughter of John S. McMullin, of this city.

SLOAN—AUSTIN.—On Thursday, October 7, by the Rev. William P. Breed, Mr. HORACE T. SLOAN to Miss JULIA E. AUSTIN, daughter of John B. Austin, all of this city.

DIED.

HARDY.—On the 3d instant, JOHN D. HARDY, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, N. W. corner of Fourth and Monroe streets, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to St. Mary's Church.

MOFFITT.—On the 7th instant, JOHN MOFFITT, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Ashland Lodge, No. 32, A. P. A., and Shekinah Lodge, No. 23, K. of P., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his aunt, Mrs. Nunn, No. 133 Craven street (Second, above Race), on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

SHAW.—On the 7th instant, Miss MARY SHAW, aged 82 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her cousin, Mrs. Rosanna McGarvey, No. 529 S. Nineteenth street, on Sunday, the 10th instant, at 1 o'clock.

SWIFT.—On Tuesday, the 5th instant, LEWIS SWIFT, Esq., of Croydon Lodge, Bucks county, Pa.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 9th instant, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. Carriages will meet the 10·15 and 11 o'clock trains at Bristol.

TRACY.—On the 5th instant, after a lingering illness, CHARLOTTE, wife of the late George Tracy, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1431 Jefferson street, on Saturday morning, the 9th instant, at 8½ o'clock.

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Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 5 3m

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BEAUTIFUL NEW PLAID CASSIMERES.
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WATERPROOFS, PLAIDS AND MIXTURES.
WHITE, SCARLET, AND SKY-BLUE CLOTHS AND CHINCHILLAS.
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FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Proceedings in the Virginia Legislature —Ex-President Pierce's Death.

FROM VIRGINIA.

Doings of the New Legislature.

RICHMOND, Oct. 8.—Both Houses of the Legislature to-day ratified the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments—in the House there were only six votes against, and in the Senate only four against the fourteenth and two against the fifteenth—one of the latter being a colored Republican Senator, who declined because he believed the Legislature was illegal. The Legislature then by joint resolution adjourned until October 18th.

In the House an amendment to the bill passing the fifteenth amendment, making it take effect on and after the admission of the State to the Union, only received five votes.

In the same body a resolution was offered that, in view of doubts expressed about the legality of this Legislature, it will, after admission to the Union, re-enact the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. The resolution was referred.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Death of Ex-President Pierce.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 8.—Ex-President Pierce died at 4·40 this morning, of chronic inflammation of the stomach. The arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made, but it will probably take place on Monday next.

FROM NEW YORK.

A Spanish War Vessel.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—A Spanish frigate has made its appearance at this port. It is rumored that she comes to escort the Empress.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BOY WHALER;

OR, THE

YOUNG ROVERS,

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LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY. By Thomas C. Upham, D.D. Two volumes. Published by Harper & Brothers. Philadelphia agents, Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

This is a careful revision of Professor Upham's original work, issued many years ago, and which has been esteemed one of the best treatises on mental philosophy, for use as a school and college text-book, ever issued. The present edition has been subjected to the careful revision of the author, who has condensed in some places and enlarged in others, until it appears as substantially a new work. All the results of the latest philosophical inquiries have been made use of to render the work as complete as possible, and in its new form the treatise will undoubtedly obtain a new lease of favor.

Professor Upham has endeavored to give a just and dispassionate account of the leading principles of mental philosophy, availing himself of the investigations of the different schools without giving his exclusive adherence to any. The work is thus essentially eclectic in character, and the author's idea has been to lay open the truth wherever it is to be found. The rules of inductive philosophizing have been adhered to, and the author has submitted his conclusions to the subjective test of his own mental experiences. The endeavor throughout has been to make the work as clear and practical as possible, and it is therefore admirably adapted for a text-book.

—From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received the fifth and concluding volume of Fields, Osgood & Co.'s "Household" edition of George Eliot, containing "Silas Marner" and "Scenes of Clerical Life." These last are the admirable series of sketches that first brought the author into notice.

Apropos of George Eliot, we have received a note from Harper & Brothers, suggesting that injustice has been done them in our remarks about the rival editions in course of publication by their house, and that of Fields, Osgood & Co., and they request the publication of the following:—

"Efforts having been made in certain quarters to excite the sympathy and compassion of the public and the press on account of our issuing, from our old plates, a cheaper and better edition of George Eliot's novels than the one published by Fields, Osgood & Co., we think it proper to say in explanation, and in reply to the unjust attacks upon us:—

"That we were the first to publish these works in this country, and that for the early sheets thereof we have paid from time to time in the aggregate the sum of five thousand dollars in gold.

"HARPER & BROTHERS."

We are not conscious of having done any injustice to either party in this controversy, and we endeavored to sum up the merits of the rival editions with perfect impartiality.

The card of Harper & Brothers, however, suggests that it is time for the American publishers to come to some sort of a definite understanding with each other, so that these quarrels between rival houses may cease. We do not know, of course, how much of the five thousand dollars paid by Harper & Brothers actually went into the pockets of the author herself, but in the absence of a copyright law, it was more than she had any right to expect, and, according to strict justice, it would seem that they had a claim upon her to the extent of their gratuity. English authors have complained bitterly that they had no protection in this country against piracy, but they have not always shown a disposition themselves to act with the most perfect fairness. The price paid for advance sheets is, under the existing arrangement, a gratuity on the part of the American publisher, and the moral claim that this gives him is his only protection. The English authors, however—and some of the most prominent of them, like Mr. Dickens, at that—have shown no hesitation about selling their works two or three times over to American houses, or as often as they can find purchasers; and the publishers, being thus without even the moral support of the author's endorsement, have the more excuse for declining to pay anything for English books, if they are liable at any time to have rival editions sprung upon them which claim the regards of the public from the fact that the author is interested in the profits. This method of securing two payments may be all very pleasant for a time, but it seems very much like killing the goose that laid the golden egg. There is, of course, something to be said upon both sides of this question, but the various little "unpleasantnesses" that have occurred lately between the different publishers indicate the propriety of a more definite arrangement than exists at present.

The immediate result of this quarrel, however, is to put upon the market good books at such exceedingly low prices that they are placed within the reach of all. The public are therefore the gainers, even if the publishers and authors derive no profit.

Turner Brothers & Co. also send us the first volume of Fields, Osgood & Co.'s "Household" edition of Thackeray's miscellaneous works. This contains "The Memoirs of Barry Lyndon," "The Great Hoggarty Diamond," "Novels by Eminent Hands," "Diary of C. Jeames de la Pluche, Esq.," and other minor writings, which are among the most enjoyable of Thackeray's works. He never wrote anything finer than "Barry Lyndon" or "The Great Hoggarty Diamond," and his sketches and burlesques are in a vein that was peculiarly his own and peculiarly inimitable.

From the same house we have received *Our Boys and Girls* for October 16 and the October number of the *XIX Century* magazine, published at Charleston, S. C., which presents a variety of articles of different degrees of literary merit.

—The Democratic papers in Kentucky are engaged in a lively discussion about party management and party principles. One of the country papers have discovered that there is after all such a person or thing as an "impracticable Democrat," and it describes him as one who mistakes prejudices for principles, ignores facts, struggles for impossibilities, revels in political platitudes, has a remedy for every political evil—generally the same for all—foretells political results with the most absolute confidence, and, whether he was correct or not, is always ready to exclaim, "I told you so!"

LADY PALMERSTON.

From the Saturday Review.

The character of Lady Palmerston has been described in the *Times* by a writer who was evidently well acquainted with the subject of his essay. On his authority, and on the evidence of general repute, it may be assumed that no more capable person has ever presided over a political and fashionable drawing-room. Lady Palmerston properly devoted all her energies to the promotion of her husband's interests; and in cultivating his popularity she both served his party, and incidentally she contributed to the comfort and good-humor of a large and various society. The tact, the temper, and the general accomplishments of a statesman's wife are advantages as legitimate as birth or fortune, or a dignified personal bearing; and it happened that Lady Palmerston, after her succession to the estates of her family, possessed the means for exercising a splendid hospitality. As Foreign Minister in the Cabinets of Lord Melbourne and Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston possessed great power, while his pecuniary circumstances were still comparatively narrow; but it is probable that Cambridge House and its mistress had something to do with the uncontested supremacy which he enjoyed in his vigorous and genial old age. The privilege of mingling three or four times in a season with a well-dressed crowd, of shaking hands with a Minister, and of bowing to his wife, is not perhaps extraordinarily valuable; but the leader of a party is less likely to be thwarted by an habitual guest than by an austere stranger who happens only to be a political adherent. The Cambridge House receptions afforded Lord Palmerston an opportunity of exhibiting the cordial demeanor which he had probably cultivated the more sedulously because he found it natural and easy. His own personal sympathies were, as he showed on more than one occasion, exclusively aristocratic; but probably all the world, beyond the limits of his own private circle, was to him equally welcome and equally indifferent. It was the business of his wife to avoid for him as far as possible all occasions of giving personal offense, and it would seem that she discharged her duty with remarkable skill. Although Lord Palmerston took no interest in literature, its representatives were admitted to his house, if their success had given them social position or political importance. All guests who were worth courting and winning were gladly received, and those among them who were distinguished by rank or by personal eminence served the additional purpose of acting as decoys to the common herd.

It may well be believed that the organization and management of such assemblies required feminine ability of a high order. A cynic or a political purist might object that there is no reason why a man should govern a great country because he has a clever wife; but it is not easy to disentangle the gifts of Fortune from the other conditions of power with which they may happen to be intertwined. Lord Palmerston would probably have been Prime Minister if he had been unmarried or if his wife had been an unambitious recluse; and if he was indebted to Lady Palmerston for any portion of his political triumphs, the result which she may have achieved was not necessarily inconsistent with the public interest. Knowledge of human nature, displayed personally or by deputy, is not an insignificant qualification for the rulers of men; and it is especially necessary where political power is concentrated in the hands of a privileged class. The relative importance attached respectively to measures and to men varies largely in proportion to the numbers of those who share directly or indirectly in the Government. The House of Commons intuitively trusts its ablest leaders, although they may perhaps discountenance plausible changes in legislation or in politics; and the constituencies, on the other hand, judge a Minister by the comprehensive nature of his professions, and to a certain extent by his performances. For them the gifts and graces of a statesman's wife whom they will never see possess no possible attraction. With the enlargement of the electoral body the personal preferences of members have become comparatively insignificant. A statesman who has alienated half his followers, or who needlessly irritates his adversaries, may defy discontented adherents as long as he enjoys the confidence of the country. The change is not wholly advantageous, for the nearest observers are the best judges of character, and men are, in an assembly which governs instead of merely passing laws, even more indispensable than measures. It is highly improbable that Lady Palmerston should ever have cared for political doctrines. If the doors of Cambridge House were once more open, it would be almost useless to conciliate members who know that they will be rigidly called to account by their constituents; yet voluntary support is, on the whole, preferable to compelled obedience. It may perhaps have been partly the merit of Lady Palmerston that in her time there were no Caves or tea-room secessions. The kind of influence which she exercised is not to be confounded with the mischievous interference of intriguing women in courts or cabinets. It was never suspected that she had any object except the exaltation and security of a husband who reserved to himself the choice of his political course. When a woman who has got the ear of a king or of a powerful statesman fancies that she has political or religious convictions of her own, she becomes an intolerable nuisance. The disgraces of Louis XIV's later life were largely attributable to the piety of Madame de Maintenon; nor are more recent instances wanting of female pressure exercised in the same direction. In England, since the Revolution, the power of royal wives and mistresses has been restrained within narrow limits; and it happens that Ministers have never allowed the reins of government to pass into female hands. Between the Duchess of Marlborough and Lady Palmerston it would be difficult to find any statesman's wife who was supposed to have any perceptible share in his elevation, and with all her faults the Duchess of Marlborough was exclusively loyal to her husband. Fox, who willingly accepted the worship of ladies of rank, always contrived to inspire them with a devotion to his own person which was wholly independent of his principles or his policy. In the next generation Lady Holland used her utmost efforts to promote the interests of the Whig party, without affecting interest in any doctrines except those which her friends happened to profess.

It is difficult to imagine the existence of an American Lady Palmerston, although many women in the United States may possess the same kind of faculties as fully. Even a President's wife would have a less distinctive position, and she would have to deal with more impracticable materials. It would be hardly worth while to win over Senators and Congressmen when the next election would probably remove them from power; and the conventions and election agents who are the ultimate sources of power are not to be reclaimed by drawing-room blandishments. As the English Constitution approximates gradually to the American standard, social influence, which is naturally and properly administered by women, will become less and less effective; but as long as aristocratic candidates enjoy an advantage in the competition for office and for power, there will be room in a narrower and contracting sphere for competent successors to Lady Palmerston. The minor diplomacy of ordinary intercourse is most skilfully managed by women, and it is their proper function to make up quarrels, or rather to avoid them. The most virtuous of ministers will prefer an acquaintance to a stranger, and a friend to a private enemy, and the man whose wife has the best judgment and temper is likely to have the smallest number of unpleasant collisions. The mistress of a house which is frequented by the most eminent members of society has a cheap bribe always at her disposal. Even if some Roland the Just, with ribbons in his shoes, rejects her overtures, he probably prides himself on his patriotic self-denial. Yet it is necessary that the model wife should, if possible, teach her minister not to thwart her well-meant efforts by defects of manner or of temper. The chief ornament of Lady Palmerston's drawing-room was Lord Palmerston himself, who, according to his well-informed eulogist, always shook the hand of a guest with a special air of gladness, even when he was unacquainted with his face and his name. The flattering recognition which implied no personal knowledge seems to have been regarded as satisfactory by the sternest Liberals; and it would have been unwise to throw away so easy and convenient an instrument of popularity. Lord Melbourne, who was incomparably superior to Lord Palmerston in refinement, in cultivation, and in the speculative qualities of intellect, was, notwithstanding his equally genial disposition, far less widely popular. His wit, his original way of thinking, and his natural sincerity would perhaps have been more readily appreciated or tolerated if an adroit wife had supplied the commonplace requisites of social intercourse. Lord Palmerston threw all his powers into practical business, and in his hours of recreation he was content with the level of any company in which he found himself. It was a satisfaction to an ordinary member of Parliament to find that a formidable minister was in private life apparently little more than his equal. Lady Palmerston made the most of highly favorable opportunities, enforcing by example the moral that tact is one of the most useful of qualities, and that, more than any other virtue, it is certain to be appreciated.

The Idioms of Our New West.

The fresh idiomatic phrases and "slang" words that pour in on the ear of the traveller through our new West, and especially in its mining districts, will greatly amuse and interest him. The language seems to be finding an invigoration among those hearty and candid residents of the borders of civilization. They are not drawn, indeed, from "the well of English undefiled;" but they bubble up from fresh springs, sometimes all sparkling with wit and meaning, and many of them will win their way and keep their place in the common stream of our mother tongue. What wealth of new words and new meanings for old ones would Shakespeare not have gathered up in a week's life among the miners of White Pine, for instance! "You bet" is an emphatic affirmative; "get up and get" an earnest command to go; "pan out," borrowed from washing sands for gold, signifies turning out or amounting to—thus a man or a speculation "pans out" good or bad as the case may be; "weaken" is widely used to express all kinds of failing or failure; a finely-dressed woman "rags out;" a humbug or cheat is a "bilk;" a loafer is a "bummer;" "shebang" is applied to any sort of a shop, house, or office; "outfit" to anything new you have got; and "affidavit" comprehends everything for which no other word is handy; "bull-whacking" is driving an ox team, a business in which the present Senator Stewart, of Nevada, began his life in that State; "how" is adopted from the Indians as an abreviation for "how do you do?" or "how are you?" "peter out" stands again for failure; "bed rock" for the end or bottom of things; "show" or "color" indicates promise or prospect; the Spanish "corral" is adapted to any sort of capture or control—as that a broker had "corraled" the stock of a certain company; a "biled shirt" is a white one; "square" anything excellent or perfect; "on it" signifies an earnest pursuit of any special end, and applied to a woman settles her character the wrong way; "you can't prove it by me," a general doubt or denial; "none of it in mine," a declination; and so on indefinitely almost, a new phrase or word coming up into society from below every little while, having its run or trial, and becoming a permanency or becoming banished, as it is found to stand the tests of taste and of genuine meaning, or not.—*Samuel Bowles.*

India Cotton.

The cotton commissioner of the Berars and Central Provinces of India has issued his report of exports to Bombay for the past season. He estimates the amount at 273,000 bales, compared with 220,000 in 1867–8, and 276,600 in 1866–7. Last year the heavy monsoon caused much cotton to remain in store till late in the autumn. This year, owing to high prices and the continued dry weather, almost all that has been grown has been sent to the coast. Khangaon and Oomrawuttee have now earned such a reputation for the staple that the produce of remote districts in the Nizam's and Scindiah's territory is brought thither in order to try and pass under the good name of the favored markets. Presses are generally resorted to. The Great Indian Peninsular Railway affords every facility for transport and delivery to the consignee, and the result is that carriage by road has almost ceased.

The branch line now under construction to Khangaon, and the probability that Oomrawuttee will shortly be connected with the main system, will add still more to the importance of these places, while the completion of the railway from Kundwa to Jubbulpore will increase the area of cotton cultivation in the latter district and in Hoshungabad, Nursingpoor, and Dumoh, which, even under present circumstances, have nearly 90,000 acres devoted to the plant. Indigenous seed is found to answer better than exotic, especially when, as in the case of last year, the plant has partial drought to contend against. To prevent deterioration three seed farms have lately been established in central spots, each of which is under the charge of a competent assistant. The chief marts all have the benefit of telegraphic communication, and the country roads which debouch upon them are being materially improved.

From Dharwar 164,000 bales have been already exported, and 15,000 more are said to be in store. Experiments made throughout the Punjab last year with Hinganghat seed have proved a failure owing to unfavorable weather. Another trial is to be made during the ensuing season.

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PERE HYACINTHE.

The Effects of His Letter in France—Comments of the Press.

The French journals continue to discuss the subject of the letter of Father Hyacinthe on the subject of the Papal Council. *Galignani*, of Paris, has the following analysis of the comments of the press:—

Pere Hyacinthe's letter continues to excite a great commotion in the Paris press, the moderately liberal and ultra democratic journal praising it highly, while clerical and legitimist organs condemn it in the strongest terms. We yesterday gave an extract from the *Union* reprehending the document, and at present the *Monde*, and still more the *Univers*, are not sparing of their criticisms and reproaches. M. Veuillot, however, in the last named journal, notwithstanding the bitterness of his appreciation, hopes that the ex-preacher of Notre Dame will not be long in acknowledging, "if not the error of his heart, at least that of his vanity." The *Pays*, which, in a certain measure, forms part of the religious press, expresses the deepest sorrow, and reminds its readers that the downfall of Lamennais commenced in the same manner. The *Debats* again reverts to the topic, and in doing so draws attention to the strong opposition which has of late, it declares, sprung up against certain dogmas of the Church of Rome.

Our contemporary says:—The *Univers* looks upon one of the most illustrious French ecclesiastics as a weak-minded being, and adds: "For a long time past that worthless fruit has been detached from the tree. What most irritates M. Veuillot is the phrase relative to society in the nineteenth century: he is indignant at seeing that holy robe cast away on the highway of modern ideas." Two centuries ago, a man whom France counted among her greatest writers, and the Church among her purest glories, risked a proposition considerably more daring than that which now excites the anger of our Ultramontanes:—"I have deeply reflected," wrote that illustrious bishop, "on what you tell me, that Rome, instead of being mollified by what is granted to her, takes every concession for an admission of her rights, and employs it to carry her demands still further. I have understood that fact, but I have nothing to say to it except that the bishops who speak should consider future ages as well as the present, and that their strength consists in saying the truth as they understand it."

This language no doubt exceeds all the audacity of Father Hyacinthe, but we shall not disarm the anger of M. Veuillot by saying that the above objectionable phrase is extracted from a letter written by Bossuet on the 28th of October, 1867, to M. Dirois, Doctor of the Sorbonne, for, as is well known, the Bishop of Meaux is ranked by the *Univers* several feet below the independent thinkers.

The *Constitutionnel* expresses itself in still stronger terms on the same point. It says:—"But this letter has a far greater scope than simply a change in the life and attitude of one of the notabilities of the Catholic Church. It is a symptom of the general situation of the Church itself, and one so much the more significant that it is not isolated. For a long time at Rome an influence has predominated which tends to subject the Catholic world to a discipline and to doctrines far more absolutist than those accepted by our fathers. The abandonment, without equivalent, of the privileges of the Gallican Church; the suppression of all liturgies, the most ancient and venerated; the increasing control of the bishops; the pretensions and declarations of the Syllabus; the programme of the approaching council—such are the principal signs by which are disclosed those doctrines and those practices 'which are called Roman,' says Father Hyacinthe, 'but are not Christian, and which, in their encroachments, always more audacious and more fatal, tend to change the constitution of the Church, the basis as well as the form of her teaching, and even the spirit of her piety.' The protest of the eminent preacher is not a fact which stands alone. The two letters from Count de Montalembert to the German Catholics, and the manner in which those documents were received, the proceedings of the Bavarian Cabinet, the declarations of several eminent theologians beyond the Rhine, the circular of the bishops collected at Fulda, are so many facts well worthy the attention of the court of Rome, and which should likewise be a warning for certain French prelates."

The *Siecle* observes that the letter which Father Hyacinthe has addressed to the General of his Order is not the first instance of "falling asunder" that has been caused by the announcement of the approaching council. The writer says: — "Numerous symptoms presage the exciting contests which will break out in the midst of that great assembly. This time the battle will not be carried on by rationalism or naturalism, nor by philosophy and free thought against the Church; the war will be waged by her own children, the bishops, priests, and monks who protest against the doctrines and tendencies of Rome, or who are openly separating from them."

The *Temps* applauds the letter without any reserve, and declares that "since the middle ages no such language has been heard in the French Church."

The *Liberte* approves highly of the grave resolution of the writer, and designates his conduct as "an act of conscience rather than an indication of revolt."

Perhaps the unkindest cut of all, to the Church, comes from the *Revell* thus:—"Men of the black robe and of the white robe, you may well burn that which you have adored, and offer incense to that which you have insulted. The divorce between you and us is accomplished. Your clever tactics have had their day; you shall not bless our trees of liberty."

The *National*, commenting on the utterance last quoted, says:—"And yet some have dared to say that Pere Hyacinthe has dragged his gown in the dirt only that he may present himself to the radical electors in one of the vacant circumscriptions. Let us hope, for his sake, he has not entertained any such notion."

British Sentiment on the Subject.

Paris (Sept. 24) Correspondence of London Times.

The event of the day is Father Hyacinthe's letter. The sensation it has made is prodigious. It is a real boon and godsend to the papers, which had been reduced to fill their columns with the webfooted birds of passage that are usually plentiful in Paris in September, or with detailed accounts of the proceedings of the convalescent Emperor, the bill of fare of his breakfast, the exact time he walked in the garden, whose arm he leaned upon, and other equally important facts. All the Paris papers have published the eloquent Carmelite's epistle to the chief of the order whose habit he has now renounced and all discuss it in articles of greater or less length. While the liberal journals approve and applaud—with the exception of one or two democratic organs which have not yet expressed an opinion—the Ultramontane prints either deplore his fall or revile his backsliding. It would be impossible to give you in a letter a summary of a tithe of the articles already published.

VICTOR HUGO.

His Speech at the Closing of the Peace Congress in Switzerland.

The following is the text of Victor Hugo's speech closing the Peace Congress, which is said to have raised quite a storm of enthusiasm:—

Citizens, it is my duty to close this Congress by a final word. I will try to be cordial; help me. You are the Congress of Peace, that is to say, of civilization. On that point allow me a remembrance. Twenty years ago, in 1849, there was at Paris a Congress of Peace. It was on the 24th of August—a bloody date! The anniversary of the Saint Bartholomew! Two priests, representing the two forms of Christianity, were there: the Pastor Coquerel and the Abbe Deguerry. The chairman of the Congress—the man who has the honor of addressing you—evoked the nefarious souvenir of 1572, and addressing the two ministers he told them, "Kiss each other!" In presence of that sinister date, to the acclamation of the assembly, Catholicism and Protestantism joined lips. To-day, only a few hours separate us from another date which is as illustrious as the first one is infamous; we are nigh to the 22d of September. It was on that day that the French republic was founded, and if despotism and fanaticism had, on the 24th of August, 1572, said their last word, extermination—on the 22d of September, 1792, democracy sent forth its first cry, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity." Well! That sublime date recalls to my memory those two religions represented by two priests, who gave each other the kiss of peace, and I call for another embrace. This one is easy; it has nothing to be forgotten. I ask for the embrace of the republic and socialism. (Thunders of applause.) Our enemies say, "If necessary, socialism would accept the empire." It is not true. Our enemies say, "The republic ignores socialism." It is not true. The high and definitive formula which I have just recalled, while it expresses the whole republic, also expresses the whole socialism. At the side of liberty, which implies property, there is equality, which implies the right of work—a lofty formula of 1848; and there is also fraternity, which implies solidarity. Therefore republicanism and socialism are one. (Prolonged bravos.) Citizens, I am not myself a Republican of the eve, but I am a socialist of the day before the eve. My socialism dates from 1828, therefore I have the right to speak of it. Socialism is vast and not narrow; it embraces all human problems, the social conception in its entirety. While it evokes the important question of work and wages, it proclaims the inviolability of human life, the abolition of war, the abolition of the gallows, the abolition of murder under all its forms, the substitution of instruction for penalty. (Applause.) It proclaims the gratuitous and obligatory education; it proclaims woman equal to man (bravo); it proclaims the right of the child and the responsibility of man; lastly, it proclaims the individual sovereignty, which is identical with liberty. What is all that? It is socialism; it is also republicanism. Citizens, socialism is the affirmation of life: republicanism is the affirmation of right. The one raises up the man to the dignity of citizen. Is there an accord more perfect? Yes, we all agree. We do not want a Cæsar. I defend socialism, which is calumniated. On the day when the question is put between slavery and well-being—*panem et circenses* on the one hand, and liberty with poverty on the other, no one amongst the Republicans and the Socialists will hesitate; and all—I declare it, I affirm it, I answer for it—all will prefer to the white bread of servitude the black bread of liberty. (Enthusiastic bravos.) Therefore, we must not let antagonism appear and germinate. Therefore, my socialist brethren, my republican brethren, let us stand close and serried around justice and truth; let us face the enemy. Who is the enemy? The enemy is more and less than a man. It is a compound of hideous facts, which weighs on the world, and which devours it. It is a monster with a thousand claws, although with but one head. The enemy? It is that sinister incarnation of the old military and monarchical crime who stifles and spoliates us; who puts his hand on our mouths and in our pockets (yes, yes; true, true); who has the millions, the budgets, the priests, the valets, the civil lists, the palaces, all the armies, and not a single people. (Applause). The enemy it is who reigns, governs, and organizes at the present moment. (Thunders of applause.) Citizens, let us be the enemies of the enemy; let us be our own friends; let us be only one soul to fight him; let us have only one heart to love each other. Citizens, let us cry Fraternity! (Yes, yes! Bravo!) Another word and I have finished. Let us look at the future; let us think of the day certain, inevitable, near at hand, perhaps, when the whole of Europe will be cultivated like that noble Swiss country which welcomes us at this moment. That little people has its grandeur, it has a country which is called a republic, it has a mountain which is called the Virgin. Like Switzerland, let us have a republic for citadel, and may our immaculate and inviolable liberty be like the Jung-frau, a virgin peak in full light. I salute the future revolution! (We all greet it with you! Bravo! bravo!)

Political.

—Governor Haight, of California, feels it his duty as a patriot to supersede Mr. Cole in the Senate.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* would like to have Charles Francis Adams or Parke Godwin sent to Spain in place of General Sickles.

—Commissioner Delano, as the result of his observations in Pennsylvania during his recent tour, gives it as his opinion that Governor Geary will be re-elected by nearly as large a majority as he had before.

—The Detroit *Free Press*, criticizing the White House improvements says:—"Why not put in a bowling saloon and a roulette table?" Because it would be impossible to keep the Democrats out of it.

—The Detroit *Tribune* says:—"The Buffalo *Express* wants to know why the Democratic procession at Syracuse, lately, carried the American flag. We will remind the *Express* that it is an old dodge of the Democracy. At Bull Run, a troop of them came down on our boys with the Stars and Stripes flying, until, under its cover, they had taken them by surprise, when the staff was reversed, and the Rebel rag was revealed. If the *Express* will examine these Democratic flag-staffs, it will always find the Rebel colors at the other end."

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At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 1 and 5:45 P. M.

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Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M., 4:30 and 5:15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6:15 and 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M. and 1:50 and 10:10 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:50 and 8:50 A. M. and 10:50 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M. and 12:50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:30 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 7:45 A. M. and 3:40 P. M., and from Tremont at 6:45 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

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Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

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Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:30 P. M.

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The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

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At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

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WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE ÆPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n	10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 7:10 P. M.
Fast Line	11:30 A. M.
Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:30 P. M.
Erie Accommodation	11:00 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	2:45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:20 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 4:05 and 6:35 P. M.	
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	6:10 P. M.
Day Express	1:30 P. M.
Pacific Express	8:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, 4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. — FOR Bethlehem, Doylestown, Mauch Chunk, Easton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Tunkhannock, and Scranton.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6:45 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 3:15, 5:20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:00 A. M., 2:10, 4:45, and 8:25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:55 and 7:05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:50 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:20, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.

From Abington at 2:35, 4:35, 6:45, and 9:25 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
For Abington at 7 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6:30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS. FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8:15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and all intermediate stations.

3:15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M., Woodbury and Glassboro accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street. Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

september 16, 1869. 9 20

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4:35, 5:05, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3½ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:30 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philade phia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6½, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 7, 7½, 8:10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.

Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media. The 8:20 down train and 3½ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:30 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philade phia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6½, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 7, 7½, 8:10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M.,

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE BROOKS CASE.

The Attempt to Habeas Corpus McLaughlin Falls Through.

The Prisoners from New York in Court—They Are Held in $20,000 Bail Each.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

In the matter of the writ of habeas corpus issued for the purpose of obtaining a judicial order allowing counsel to be admitted to an interview with McLaughlin, the hack driver, before reported, Judge Ludlow this morning gave the following decision:—

Commonwealth, *ex rel.* Neil McLaughlin vs. Lieut. Killacky. Habeas Corpus. Motion to quash.—On Wednesday last a petition was presented to me, at chambers, purporting to be the petition of the relator; it was not signed by him, but was sworn to by one "Wm. Madden, next friend," who upon his oath declares that the facts stated in the petition were true, to the best of his knowledge and belief."

The facts stated in the petition were as follows, viz.:—That the petitioner is now restrained of his liberty unjustly, as he apprehends, by Martin Killacky, Lieutenant of Police, Sixth district, in Philadelphia, " " " that he is unable to communicate with his relatives or friends, and that his counsel was denied an interview with him."

It was clearly my duty, with this petition and its accompanying affidavit before me, to direct the writ to issue: this course was promptly adopted, and the writ was made returnable "on Thursday, Oct. 7, at 10 A. M."

Upon the return of the writ, the body of the relator was produced in Court, whereupon McLaughlin made the following affidavit, viz.:—"That the writ of habeas corpus in this case has not been applied for by him or by any one authorized by him to make such application in his behalf, and that he has not intrusted any counsel to appear for him in the matter of this application or hearing." The District Attorney thereupon moved to quash the writ.

It is too late to argue that a writ of habeas corpus may not issue upon the petition and affidavit of some person other than the prisoner himself, and this principle was established long since (see How. St. Tr. 814, 4th Resolution, 825), where the right of an agent or friend was fully established. In Cobbett vs. Hudson, X Eng. Law and Eq., Ch. J. Campbell is reported to have said, "The first day I sat here Mrs. Cobbett desired to make a motion on behalf of her husband, and I heard her without the slightest scruple as my illustrious predecessor, Hall, heard the wife of John Bunyan. On each of these occasions the liberty of the subject was in question." So also the husband may petition on behalf of the wife, the parent for the child (see 6 W. 402), and, in fact, no legal relation must exist between the applicants and the prisoner, for any one may petition.

I have been very careful in thus stating the law that it may clearly appear how anxious we are not only not to interfere with the operation of "the great writ," but in all cases to give to it that force and effect which its history proves it was intended to have. While the principles, therefore, upon which this writ was issued are firmly, and I hope forever settled, it is also true, as stated by Hurd, in his treatise on "Habeas Corpus," p. 212, that "where the application is made by a third person, *it is supposed to be made in accordance with the wishes of the party restrained of his liberty*, and is allowed to prevent delay, where the party is represented to be under any disability, or in any manner prevented from making the application in his own right."

Where, then, it appears that the prisoner himself does not complain, but may, in fact, desire to be held in custody, why should the Court interfere? The reason of the law is the life of the writ. You cannot, in any shape or form, imprison a citizen and prevent him from being heard; but if he, who of all others is most concerned, is of mature years, not an imbecile or a lunatic, and is otherwise able to speak for himself, does not complain of being deprived of his liberty, why should any one else do so with legal effect? In one case which is reported (Linder vs. Hudson, 1 Cash., 385), it was even decided "that a person brought up on habeas corpus, without his request or authority, might maintain an action on the case against the party who procured the writ to issue."

Upon the return of this writ the relator in substance repudiates it. He declares that he never applied for it, and never authorized any one to make such an application, and when informed by the Court that it was his constitutional right, not only to employ, but freely and without obstruction by any one, to consult with counsel, for some reason he declines to do so.

The relator appears to be of sound mind, of mature years, and, until it appears by evidence that he is unable to act for himself, the Court must treat him as he evidently desires to be treated.

As this writ did not issue at the prayer of the District Attorney, although it is the Commonwealth's writ, he may clearly move to quash it, and of this opinion is the whole Court with whom I have consulted.

It may possibly be that the special motion made (to quash) might be granted, but on affidavit presented and under all the circumstances of the case I prefer to take another course and dismiss the writ.

And now, Oct. 8, 1869, the body of the relator having been produced in open court upon the return of this writ, and he being instructed by the court as to his legal right to employ and consult counsel, and it appearing, by an affidavit of the relator, that he had not applied for the writ, nor instructed any counsel or other persons to apply for said writ, or to appear for him, the writ is dismissed, and the prisoner is remanded into the custody of Lieutenant Killacky.

When his Honor had concluded the delivery of this opinion a squad of policemen and detectives marched into court and produced the three prisoners who were delivered into the custody of our authorities in New York yesterday. A great crowd of persons were present to behold the men who have acquired such an unenviable notoriety, and upon their entrance a commotion was created similar to that following the appearance of a noted murderer. The men looked worn and fatigued, but were laughing and as light in their manner as if they were a part of the outraged community, and actually took delight in their own capture and the prospect of their speedy conviction and punishment.

District Attorney Sheppard then rose and said:—Lieutenant Kelley, under direction of the Mayor, appears in court, and produces the bodies of Peter Donohue, alias Pete Bottles; James Dougherty, and Hugh Marra, alias Maher, who have been arrested under a bench warrant issued by your Honor on Monday. I ask that they may be taken into custody, and that your Honor may make an order as to the amount and character of bail, and the length of notice, as in the other cases yesterday.

Q. (By Mr. Cassidy.) What is the application?

A. (By Mr. Sheppard.) That they may be taken into custody, and that an order may be made as to the amount and character of the bail, and the length of notice as in the other cases.

Mr. Cassidy then said:—

There certainly is no objection to that—to giving bail. But all this could have been done without this parade—without bringing in a column of soldiers, the only object of which can be to arouse public sentiment and opinion about these men. One officer could have brought in these men without this show. There might have been an intimation to me about the matter, for undoubtedly it was known that I was one of the counsel in the case. I suppose the course will be taken as intimated in your Honor's order of yesterday. The same rule will apply to one as to the others. As to the forty-eight hours, that is the public rule of Court. Of course nothing further is to be asked.

Judge Ludlow said:—Let bail be entered for each of these men in $20,000 to appear at the present term of this court. I believe there is a bill of indictment?

Ans. (By Mr. Sheppard), Yes, sir.

Judge Ludlow said:—That will take of itself. Then let bail be entered in $20,000 for each of these men, freehold bail; two securities, each to justify in $10,000. I shall refuse less than two securities, each for $10,000.

Q. By Mr. Cassidy—Suppose there are four? A. By the Judge—I suppose they could be procured.

Mr. Cassidy said:—Your Honor's rule limits me.

Judge Ludlow said:—I say I won't take less than two. The men, of course, to be remanded into custody until bail is given.

Mr. Cassidy said:—I misunderstood your Honor before.

The prisoners during these proceedings were standing at the bar. As Mr. Cassidy concluded the judge addressed himself to the officials of the Court: "Have those men taken away."

The prisoners were then removed, and the commotion excited by their entrance and presence subsided.

The Failure of Dougherty and Marra to Escape on Habeas Corpus in New York—Their Arrival in this City.

In the Supreme Court of New York city, Hugh Marra and James Dougherty, who are alleged to be the men that attempted to assassinate Detective Brooks, were again brought up on a writ of habeas corpus before Judge McCunn at noon yesterday.

The District Attorney presented a requisition from Philadelphia for the prisoners, and in response to their counsel's application for their discharge on habeas corpus, Judge McCunn decided that, it appearing to him that a complaint had been duly made in Philadelphia against these parties that a crime had been actually committed, and that the requisitions in due form from the Governor of Pennsylvania had been issued, showing them to be fugitives from justice, he had no further power than to remand the men and deliver them over to the officers to take them to Pennsylvania. Superintendent Kennedy, who was present, at once took charge of the men, and they were conducted from the court-room by him and two of the officers from this city.

Inspector Walling, of New York, by whom these men and their companions, McLaughlin and Peter Donohue, alias "Bottles," had been arrested, was again placed in charge of the trio still remaining in New York. Fearing that another writ would be served upon him, or an attempt made to rescue them from his custody, he at once left the city with the accused, proceeding as far as Newark, N. J., at which place he waited until the 4 o'clock express train for Philadelphia passed through that city. The prisoners were placed on board this train in charge of Officers Scott and Wilkinson, of the Twenty-sixth precinct, New York, and Detective Gordon, of Mayor Fox's force. Inspector Walling then telegraphed to Mayor Fox that the men were *en route*, and requesting the Mayor to have a force of police at the depot on their arrival.

The party reached the city about 8 o'clock last evening, and, as one of the prisoners remarked on landing at Walnut street wharf, they "had a better reception than Andrew Johnson received here, at any rate." The prisoners were received at the wharf by a squad of twenty policemen, headed by Chief Mulholland, and being handcuffed together and placed in the hollow square formed by the police, were marched to the Central Station. All the cells at the Central Station had been previously cleared, and the prisoners were the sole involuntary occupants of this portion of the building during the night, each of them being provided with a separate cell. An extra force of policemen were kept on duty during the night to prevent any attempt at an escape after the fashion of Jimmy Haggerty, and no person was allowed to communicate with the prisoners except Lewis C. Cassidy, Esq., who was admitted to their presence on representing himself as being their counsel. At 10 o'clock this morning, the trio were escorted before Judge Ludlow, with the result detailed above.

THE BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

The Closing Exercises Last Evening—The General State of the Churches Belonging to It.

The Philadelphia Baptist Association held its closing services at the Memorial Church last evening. At an early hour the house was crowded in every part, and many parts of the aisles were filled with spectators who were compelled to stand.

The Rev. Dr. Randolph read the report of the Committee on Obituaries, which paid touching tributes to the memory of the ministers who have died during the past year. Among these were the Rev. George Higgins, formerly of the Third Church, Philadelphia, but pastor at Montgomery when he died; the Rev. J. Lorimer Douglas, missionary to Bassein, Burmah; the Rev. Robert Compton, of Newtown, Delaware county; the Rev. Edward Barrass, of the Beakleyville and Mount Bethel Churches, and the oldest pastor in the association; and the Rev. Joseph Hedderson, a colored minister, who died at nearly the age of one hundred years, and several others whose names have escaped us.

The Rev. Charles Keyser then read the report of the Committee on the Digest of Letters, as follows:—

1. That there have been additions by baptism in 59 of the 72 churches of which the association is now composed, the total of baptisms during the year being reported as 1724. Additions by letter, 675; by experience, 892. Restoration, 137. Total additions being 3428.

The total membership, as reported, is 19,457; being a net increase over last year of 1983. In six churches over fifty each have been baptized; in one, the Second Philadelphia, eighty. Nineteen churches are without pastors. By these seventy-two churches and ninety-seven Sunday Schools are maintained, with 396 officers, 1438 teachers, and 16,698 scholars and 18,284 volumes in the libraries. Three hundred and seventy-six scholars and teachers were baptized.

2. *Buildings, etc.*—Five churches are erecting new houses of worship, viz.: — Brandywine, Spruce Street, Roxborough, Shiloh (Washington), Third Colored (Washington). Six are erecting mission chapels, viz.:—Lower Dublin, Roxborough, Spruce Street, Hephzibah, and Baligomingo. The First German has bought one in Kensington, Upland has built a new chapel during the year, and Allentown is now building a parsonage. The Third Philadelphia and Schuylkill Falls have beautified and refurnished their edifices. Caernarvon is out of debt, and the Twelfth Philadelphia and Pottsville have reduced their debts. The First African, Philadelphia, pleads earnestly for aid, a plea which should be heard.

3. *Contributions.*—The aggregate of contributions during the year, as far as reported, is $335,000, but all are not reported.

After the adoption of the above report the Moderator announced that the meeting was open for a general conference. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Drs. Warren Randolph and Isaac Cole; by Rev. J. R. Haswell, a returned missionary from Burmah; the veteran missionary and companion of Judson, the Rev. Eugenio Kincaid, D. D.; Rev. William Codville, and the Rev. Dr. Thomas Price, of Aberdare, Wales.

Prayers were offered by several brethren, and after singing the hymn, "Say, brothers, will you meet us?" the association was adjourned with the benediction.

NEW BUILDING OF THE PHILADELPHIA SAVING FUND.—On Monday next the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society will occupy its fine new office, at the southwest corner of Washington Square and Walnut street. This new and massive granite building is one of the most substantial and attractive to be found in our city. The walls are of heavy and large blocks of granite from the Quincy quarries, and the structure has been put up under the superintendence of the architect, Mr. Addison Hutton. The front on Walnut street is 51½ feet, and that on Washington Square 130 feet. The banking room is 47 by 53 feet, the ceiling being 42 feet high in the clear. The rear wing of the building is subdivided on the first floor into the President's room, Treasurer's room, several retiring rooms, and two large burglar-proof rooms. The second floor will be used by the Managers as a meeting room, dining-room, book-room, &c. The ceilings throughout these rooms have been handsomely frescoed. The floor of the banking or main room outside of the counters will be laid with blocks of blue and white marble. The counter will be one of the most elaborate and costly in the city. Its front will be of white marble, inlaid with colored marble, from Lake Champlain and Virginia. The top and internal fittings will be of walnut, with plate glass and neat screen work.

This main office is well lighted, and its frescoing is appropriately designed to be in harmony with the purposes of the institution. One of the figures represents a dog lying in front of a fire-proof safe, with a paw resting on a key; another, a sentry and sentry-box; and the others are emblematical, with the coat of arms of Pennsylvania and of the city of Philadelphia conspicuously among them.

The Philadelphia Saving Fund Society has been in operation for fifty-three years, and during that period its affairs having been so prudently managed that its depositors have never lost a dollar, while their interest has been regularly paid in full. One of the chief objects of the managers was to have constructed a depository for the money and securities of the company which could not be reached by thieves however expert; and this, it is believed, has been accomplished. The building itself is an ornament to our city, and a *security* to the depositors against burglarious depredations.

LOCAL ODS AND ENDS.—The School Directors of the Eleventh Section last evening elected A. J. Morrison Principal of the Madison Boys' Grammar School.

—The injuries inflicted on the Baltimore Railroad by the freshet have been repaired, and trains are now running regularly as usual.

—At the vetern return cricket match—Town vs. Country—played on the grounds of the Germantown Club, on Wednesday last, Country won by 114 runs.

—Base ball match, on the 18th instant, at Cincinnati, between the Athletics, of this city, and the Red Stockings, of Cincinnati.

—Mr. John Armstrong, of No. 61 N. Third street, was knocked down by an unknown ruffian a few evenings since, at Fifteenth and Lombard streets, and while lying on the ground, insensible from the blow, was robbed.

—The Baptist Association closed its sessions yesterday.

—A meeting of the Bank Clerks' Association was held last evening at the Board of Trade Rooms.

—A public temperance meeting at Dr. Sheppard's church this evening.

—The Board of Building Inspectors are bestirring themselves in the matter of insecure buildings.

—The Superintendent of the Girard estate is to draw $80,000 from the City Treasury, being income received from the fund for "the improvement of the eastern front of the city."

A SERIES OF BURGLARIES.—John Neller was charged with larceny before Alderman Heins yesterday, and held in $1200 to answer. On the 22d of August he went into the dwelling of William Danniker, on Frankford road, and stole a purse containing a small sum of money and a lot of jewelry. On the 6th of September he took three watches from the same place. On the 11th of September he repaired to the same house and attempted to steal a pair of pantaloons, but he was discovered, and succeeded in making his escape. He was not captured until yesterday.

A SUSPECTED BURGLAR.—William Search has been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the recent robbery which was perpetrated at the dwelling of Mrs. Phillips, at No. 724 N. Twenty-second street. Search was found in Richmond by Lieutenant Pritchard, of the Eleventh district, yesterday. He will be at the Central Station this afternoon.

NUTTING DAY.

The Children's Picnic at the Park.

To-day is the occasion of the biggest picnic party ever held within the borders of this city. Thanks to the thoughtful consideration of the worthy Park Commissioners, the Board of Controllers have been induced to allow the children of our public schools holiday to-day, in order that they might enjoy an old-fashioned country nutting frolic. Ample arrangements were made by a special committee to make the festival a success, and Chief Engineer Cresson cheerfully co-operated with it in perfecting all the details.

At an early hour this morning, thousands of the children were astir, and before eight o'clock long lines of youngsters were strewed along all the avenues leading to the Park. The passenger cars running in that direction have been at last literally packed, so that not an additional passenger could be squeezed in, unless minded to follow the example of a conductor on Girard avenue, and straddle across the roof. Ninety children are being carried in one load, but then, as a conductor said, "they only count four cents a head." A number of accommodation trains, of a dozen cars each, are being run by the Reading and the Pennsylvania Railroads, and they are all crowded.

The children of the Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, and tenth sections, and the Girls' Normal School, all made arrangements to go by the Reading Railroad from Sixteenth and Willow streets. Those of the Nineteenth section went from Richmond by the Reading Railroad, and took a band of music. Those of the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth sections, being located in close proximity to the park, went on foot. Those of the Sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth sections were taken by the Girard Avenue Railway. For the Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth sections arrangements were made by the Spruce and Pine Streets Railway and the Pennsylvania Railroad.

To day has been as sweet as ever autumn gave. The sky is unclouded, and the bounds of the blue horizon are tinted with the undefinable mists of Indian summer. The soft air is sweet enough to tone the sulkiest spirits into peacefulness. At the Park, close by the Girard avenue bridge, the scene would defy the pencil of any artist save a Turner to catch the wondrous ripplings of lights and shades on sky and river. The grass and shrubbery are yet fresh from the recent rains, and the trees have their boughs nearly covered with many-tinted leaves. Indeed, a more delightful day for a picnic could not be arranged, and the children are sensible enough to take advantage of it.

What number will participate in the cosy camping-out to-day can scarcely be estimated. Nearly all parties have taken lunch-baskets with them, and will stay till evening; With the thousands who will flock out this afternoon to witness the pleasant spectacle, it will be within bounds to estimate the number at fifty thousand. As the party are scattered over nearly two thousand acres, there can be no jostlings for lack of room, and the more who attend the merrier the sight. The children are brimfull of enjoyableness, and this morning were entertaining themselves to their hearts' content. Anybody who will take the time to pay them a flying visit, will catch enough of their infectious sportiveness to clear all musty cobwebs out of his brain, and will come to the conclusion that this world is not quite as bad as some folks make it out to be.

No confusion exists on the ground on the part of the children, as each section has been allotted a special tract for its own use. Surveys were made of the nut trees of the park, and the eligible districts were fairly apportioned. The portion on the east side of the Schuylkill, below Girard avenue, was found to contain 24 walnut and 216 chestnut trees. This was divided into nine sections. It comprises Sedgely, Lemon Hill, the Ride Pit (that was in Rebellion times), Fisher's Woods, Luchis', Burd's, Randolph's, and Mathison's farms.

The main section on the west side of the river above Girard Avenue Bridge contains 27 divisions, besides Solitude Grove, opposite Lemon Hill. These have 144 walnut trees and 189 chestnut trees; thus there are 350 nut trees not including hazel, shellbark, &c. The divisions on the West are Egglesfield, Sweet Brier, Landsdowne, Steamboat Landing, opposite Long Island, Belmont Valley, George's Hill, Reservior, Belmont, Ridgeland, Greenland, Stoever's and Conner's Farms and Belmont Station.

Fifty men are employed by the Commissioners to club the trees. Their duties, however, are not arduous, as the boys are saving them half their labors. For this day, at least, the regulations are not strictly enforced, and the tacit understanding is that the youngsters shall have their fill of tumbling about as long as they keep within the limits of propriety. This is acting on common sense principles, and can do no harm. Indeed the whole programme is working itself out so delightfully to all interested that this first nutting festival will unquestionably be the forerunner of many others in the years to come.

THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—A stated meeting of this valuable association was held at its hall last evening, Vice-President Hon. W. P. Chandler in the chair The usual routine business was transacted.

Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., Corresponding Secretary, read to the Society the following letters, received since the last meeting, viz.:—From J. Agnew, Esq., A. D. Hepburn, Esq., of Philadelphia; Frederick Homer, M. D., of Virginia; John Yongeakeman, of England; Viscomte de la Pomeraye, of Paris; Don Francisco Parmiental, of Mexico, and others, on antiquarian subjects.

The amended By-law regulating the order of business was adopted. A number of valuable donations were reported to the society.

Hon. James Ross Snowden (late Director of the United States Mint) made a communication to the society on the subject of an International Coinage, which gave rise to remarks from Messrs. Duane, Taylor, McElroy, Phillips, and Vice-President Chandler.

On motion, Mr. Snowden was requested to read before the society a paper embodying his views upon that subject, and that of the proposed debasement of the silver coinage.

Various subjects were considered by the society, which then adjourned.

SOME MORE OF THE POLICE DOINGS.—On Saturday last, while the canvassers were sitting in the Tenth division of the Eighteenth ward, correcting the assessment lists, two gentlemen, named Besson and Henheffer, approached the window and vouched for the residence of a man who was applying to be placed on the lists. Policemen Dych and Devine, of the Eleventh district, arrested these gentlemen, and took them before Alderman Beins, when they preferred a charge of perjury against them. Alderman held them for a further hearing last evening, at which the defendants appeared. The man for whom they were vouching took the stand, and testified that he had known Besson and Henheffer the length of time to which they had testified, and that he resided where they had stated, and that he subsequently had succeeded in getting registered from that place. The prisoners were then discharged. We understand that warrants are out for the arrest of both the policemen on the charge of false arrest and imprisonment.

ROBBERIES IN WEST PHILADELPHIA.—Miss King, residing in Manaua, was accosted last evening at Thirty-sixth and Bridge streets, by a fellow who asked the way to Chesnut street. While she was in the act of showing him he snatched her watch and ran off. He then secreted himself in an out building, and threw the watch into the cess-pool. The chain was found on him. He was taken out, and while on the road succeeded in running away.

A German was inveigled last evening into a tavern on Market street, above Thirtieth, and while there he was robbed of his valise containing his money and clothing.

A man was stopped at the west end of Market Street bridge last evening, by thieves, who grabbed for his watch, but succeeded only in getting the chain.

A THIEVING DOMESTIC.—Amelia Johnson and Augustus Sando (colored) have been taken into custody for robbing William Herbert of $250. Herbert rents the stables of John Mill at the Blue Bell Tavern, and resides at the hotel. Amelia is a servant. She went to his trunk and abstracted the cash. On being accused of the robbery, she stated that she gave the money to Lando, who induced her to steal it. Both were sent to prison by Alderman Taylor.

DEADLY ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Henry Megonigle was taken into custody yesterday, on the oath of Catherine Karney, residin at 617 Passyunk road, who charged him with committing an assault and battery on her, from the effects of which she is now confined to her bed. Alderman Moore, after hearing the testimony, sent Henry below to await the result of her injuries.

EXPOSING HIS PERSON.—Samuel McClintock, for exposing his person to the residents of Frankford, was overhauled yesterday and taken before Alderman Stearne, who committed him for trial. The prisoner is a man fifty-five years of age, and the complaint is that he has been in the habit of doing this sort of thing for some time past.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
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A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

THIRD EDITION

OBITUARY.

Death of ex-President Franklin Pierce this Morning—A Sketch of His Private, Professional, and Political Career.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Death of ex-President Pierce.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The Cabinet to-day will take action on the subject of the death of ex-President Pierce, and follow the precedents to manifest respect for his memory.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity.

BRUNSWICK, Oct. 8.—The twenty-third annual convention of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity was held within the Bowdoin College Chapter yesterday. The public exercises last evening consisted of an address by Hon. George Pratt, of Connecticut, and a poem by Charles C. Puffer, of New York. The fraternity, with representatives of twenty-three American colleges, partook of a sumptuous supper after the exercises. Governor Chamberlain was among the guests. Hon. Josiah H. Drummond presided.

Arrest of a Sea Captain.

BANGOR, Oct. 8.—Deputy United States Marshal Head yesterday arrested Captain George Wentworth, of Orrington, of the schooner Maud Webster, on the charge of committing an outrage on the high seas on the person of a girl less than fourteen years of age, who was a passenger on his vessel from Orrington to New York. The evidence against him is said to be strong. He is over fifty years of age.

Fair Races.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 8.—At South Kennebec Agricultural Fair, held at Gardiner, the sweepstakes purse was won by Colonel Lakeman in three straight heats, beating the stallion General McClellan. Time—2:36, 2:38, and 2:39.

No Annexation to Boston—Railroad Traffic.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—The citizens of Roxbury, at a large mass meeting last evening, voted with almost entire unanimity against the project of annexing the town to Boston.

Trains now run as usual on the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Liabilities of a Nevada National Bank.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—The liabilities of the First National Bank of Nevada are estimated at $200,000. The creditors are chiefly residents of the State of Nevada.

Attempted Assassination.

An attempt was made last evening to assassinate the pugilist Billy Dwyer, on Montgomery street. He was shot twice, and is in a critical condition. The assassin was arrested.

Codfishing.

The arrivals from the Ochotsk sea codfishing fleet increase the season's catch to seven hundred and seventeen thousand. There are two vessels still due.

Mining and Market News.

Derve's coal oil is quoted at 65 cents, an advance of 20 cents within three weeks.

The Sierra Nevada Mining Company have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share, payable on the ninth of October.

Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet and nominal. Legal-tenders, 76.

Ship News.

Cleared—Ships S. D. Carleton, for Liverpool, with 26,000 sacks of wheat; Lincoln, formerly the Schiller, for Callao. Sailed—Ships Japan, for Liverpool, and Centurion, for Baker's Island, via Honolulu.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Gold and Stock Market.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Money continues easy at legal rates. Gold has been steady at from 131⅛@131⅜. The clique interested in Governments are probably sustaining the gold market. Governments are firm, with a slight advance. Stocks dull and heavy, with a decline of about ⅛ on yesterday's quotations.

Another Clique.

It is rumored that Smith, Gould, Martin & Co. are forming another clique; this time to dull Chicago and Rock Island, and also that they will endeavor to regain control of the Gold Market. The latter rumor is improbable. At the

Gold Sale

of one million gold the offerings aggregated $5,035,000 at from 130 to 131·40. The awards will be made as soon as Secretary Boutwell is heard from.

TROY, Oct. 8.—The Franklin Railroad continues impassable for trains.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Seckle's distillery was burned this morning. Loss, $40,000.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 131⅛. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 120; do. 1864, do., 119½; do. 1865, do., 119¾; do. do., new, 117⅜; do. 1867, 117⅜; do. 1868, do., 117⅜; 10-40s, 109. Virginia 6s, new, 52; Missouri 6s, 86½; Canton Company, 51; Cumberland preferred, 25¾; New York Central, 174; Erie, 32¾; Reading, 96⅝; Hudson River, 157½; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 84⅛; Illinois Central, 132¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 95; Chicago and Rock Island, 107¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 185½; Western Union Telegraph, 36½.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Cotton heavy; 800 bales sold at 27½c. Flour steady; sales of 9000 barrels. Wheat dull and easier; sales of 31,000 bushels No. 3 at $1·45 and winter red at $1·43@1·45. Corn heavier; sales of 39,000 bushels mixed Western at 98c.@$1·05. Oats dull; sales of 17,000 bushels at 62@63c. Beef quiet; new mess, $6@13; extra mess, $12@17·50. Pork dull at $30·75. Lard quiet; steam, 17¾@18c. Whisky dull at $1·20.

FROM THE WEST.

The St. Louis Woman's Suffrage Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.—There was a large attendance last night at the Woman's Suffrage Convention. Speeches were made by Mrs. Cole, of Dayton, Ohio; Miss Phœbe W. Cousins, of St. Louis; and Mrs. Livermore. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

FROM THE STATE.

Republican Meeting at Petroleum Centre.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, Oct. 8.—The Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster addressed a very large and enthusiastic meeting here last night. He spoke for two hours, and his speech had a great effect in awakening the Republicans to renewed activity.

OBITUARY.

Franklin Pearce.

Franklin Pierce, the fourteenth President of the United States, whose death is announced this afternoon, was born in the town of Hillsborough, New Hampshire, on the 23d of November, 1804, and had, therefore, nearly completed his sixty-fourth year at the time of his death. His father, General Benjamin Pierce, a native of Massachusetts, was one of the earliest settlers in the town of Hillsborough, and served as a soldier and officer throughout the revolutionary war. He was an influential Democratic politician. In 1827 and 1829 he was elected Governor of the State, and died in 1839 at the age of 81. Franklin Pierce received his early education at the academies of Hancock and Francestown, and in 1820 he entered Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Me. His ambition at this period was of a military cast, and he was a zealous officer in a college company of soldiers in which his future biographer, Nathaniel Hawthorne, was a private. During one of his winter vacations he taught a country school. He was graduated in 1824, and having chosen the law as a profession, became a student in the office of Judge Levi Woodbury, at Portsmouth, afterwards distinguished as a United States Senator and a member of the Cabinet. Pierce subsequently studied for two years in the law school at Northampton, Mass., and in the office of Judge Parker, at Amherst, N. H. He was admitted to the bar in 1827, and began practice at Hillsborough. He did not at first succeed as an advocate, and his first case was a marked failure.

For some time politics diverted his attention from his profession. He was an ardent advocate of the election of General Jackson to the Presidency, and in 1829 was himself elected by the town of Hillsborough its representative in the State Legislature. He served four years in that body, and in the last two years was chosen Speaker, receiving three-fourths of all the votes of the House. In 1833 he was elected a member of Congress, where he served on the judiciary and other important committees, but did not attain to distinction in debate. He sustained Jackson's opposition to the internal improvement system, and made a speech against the bill authorizing an appropriation for the military academy at West Point, to which institution he was long opposed, though during the Mexican he was reason to change his opinion on that subject. On the question of slavery he sided with the South, and opposed anti-slavery measures in every shape.

He remained a member of the House of Representatives until 1837, when he was elected to the United States Senate, in which he took his seat as the youngest member, having barely reached the legal age for the position. In the Senate at that time were Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Benton, Buchanan, Woodbury, and Silas Wright. He made in 1840 a speech upon Revolutionary pensions, and in 1841 another on the removal of persons from office by the new Whig administration, and in 1842 resigned his seat and returned to the practice of his profession at Concord, N. H., to which place he removed from Hillsborough in 1838.

He soon became distinguished as an advocate, and in 1846 President Polk offered him the post of United States Attorney-General, which he declined. He also declined to be a candidate for Governor. He still, however, continued to manifest an interest in politics, and vigorously supported the annexation of Texas in opposition to a considerable portion of the Democracy of New England.

In 1847, when the State of New Hampshire was called upon to furnish troops for the Mexican war, he enrolled himself a member of one of the first volunteer companies of Concord, but did not long remain in the ranks; for on the passage by Congress of the bill for the increase of the army he received the appointment of colonel of the 9th regiment, and shortly after was commissioned brigadier-general of the army. On May 27 he embarked at Newport with his command, and after a passage of thirty days arrived at Vera Cruz. Three weeks later he led his men to join the main body of the army under General Scott at Puebla, which he reached August 7, after several sharp engagements with guerillas on the way.

In the battle of Contreras he was severely hurt by the falling of his horse, but continued during the day at the head of his brigade. In the battle of Cherubusco, while leading his men against the enemy, he fell fainting from the pain of his injuries, but refused to quit the field. After the battle, the Mexican commander having opened negotiations for peace, General Scott appointed General Pierce one of the commissioners to arrange the terms of an armistice. The truce was of short duration, and the battles of Molino del Rey and Chepultepec followed, and soon afterwards the city of Mexico capitulated.

General Pierce remained in that city till December, when, the war being ended, he returned home, and, resigning his commission, applied himself again to the practice of the law.

On June 12, 1852, the Democratic National Convention assembled at Baltimore, and after thirty-five ballotings for a candidate for President of the United States, during which not a vote had been given for General Pierce, the Virginia delegation brought forward his name, and on the forty-ninth ballot he was nominated by 282 votes to 11 for all other candidates. His principal competitors were James Buchanan, Lewis Cass, William L. Marcy, and Stephen A. Douglas. At the ensuing Presidential election in November he received the votes of all the States except Massachusetts, Vermont, Kentucky, and Tennessee, whose suffrages were given to General Winfield Scott. Of the votes of the Electoral College Pierce received 254 and Scott 42.

In the midst of this sudden and astonishing political success the President elect was smitten with a terrible domestic calamity. On January 6, 1853, while making with his family a railroad journey from Andover to Lawrence, Mass., the cars were thrown off the track and dashed against rocks, and his only child, Benjamin Pierce, a fine boy of thirteen, was instantly killed.

In his inaugural address, March 4, 1853, President Pierce maintained that slavery is recognized by the Constitution, and that the Fugitive Slave law is constitutional and should be strictly executed. He denounced in strong terms the agitation of the slavery question, which he thought had been settled by the compromises of 1850, and hoped that "no sectional or ambitious or fanatical excitement might again threaten the durability of our institutions, or obscure the light of our prosperity." Three days after his inauguration he appointed his Cabinet, as follows:—William L. Marcy, Secretary of State; James Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury: Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War; James C. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy; Robert McClelland, Secretary of the Interior; James Campbell, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-General; and Caleb Cushing, Attorney-General.

The first Congress which met during the administration of President Pierce assembled in December, 1853. In the following January Mr. Douglas, then chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories, introduced a bill for the organization of two territories, to be called Kansas and Nebraska, in the region west of Missouri and north of the parallel of 36 deg. 30 min. By the Missouri compromise of 1820-21 slavery had been formally and forever excluded from this region. By the bill of Mr. Douglas, which was warmly supported by the administration, the Missouri compromise act was repealed and slavery permitted to entor these territories. In spite of the strenuous opposition of the anti-slavery members of Congress, the bill became a law and received the signature of the President on the last day of May. Great excitement and indignation were aroused in the free States by this measure. It was denounced as a flagrant breach of faith, and as the violation of a compromise as sacred as the compromises of the Constitution itself.

On January 24, 1856, the President sent a message to Congress, in which he represented the formation of a free State Government in Kansas as an act of rebellion, and justified the principles of the Kansas and Nebraska act.

On June 2 of the same year the National Democratic Convention met at Cincinnati to nominate a candidate for President. The first ballot stood:—For James Buchanan, 135; for Franklin Pierce, 122; for Stephen A. Douglas, 33; for Lewis Cass, 6. On subsequent ballots the vote for Pierce gradually diminished, and on the seventeenth ballot all the votes were given for Mr. Buchanan.

Before the adjournment of Congress in the following August, the House of Representatives made an amendment to the army appropriation bill, providing that no part of the army should be employed to enforce the laws made by the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, until Congress should have decided that it was a valid legislative assembly. The Senate refused to concur in this proviso, and Congress adjourned without making any provision for the support of the army. The President immediately issued a proclamation calling an extra session to convene on August 21, when the army bill was passed without any proviso.

It came together again on December 1, and the President's annual message was chiefly devoted to the subject of Kansas, and in its citation of events and expressions of praise it took strong grounds against the Free State party of the country. The session closed on March 3, 1857, and on the following day the administration of President Pierce terminated, and that of James Buchanan commenced. Mr. Pierce soon after visited Madeira, and travelled extensively in Europe, from which he returned in 1860.

On the outbreak of the war, Mr. Pierce, in a speech delivered April 21, 1861, at Concord, N. H., his place of residence, nominally arrayed himself on the side of the Union. But from that day to the close of the war, he was regarded with almost as much distrust as James Buchanan by a large majority of the people of the North. The whole policy of his administration had been dictated by the slavery propagandists, and he lent his willing aid to every scheme which tended to foster and strengthen the power of "the peculiar institution." Whatever may have been his own personal inclination, his character as a man and a politician was too weak and vacillating to withstand the demands of the Southern oligarchists, and consequently they found in Franklin Pierce on all occasions a pliant tool ready and even anxious to forward their disorganizing schemes. That a man with such a record could impress upon the nation a belief in his sincerity, when he counselled a hearty support of the Government in its struggle against rebellion, was scarcely possible. His few utterances since the close of the war have stamped him as being, at the best, but a luk